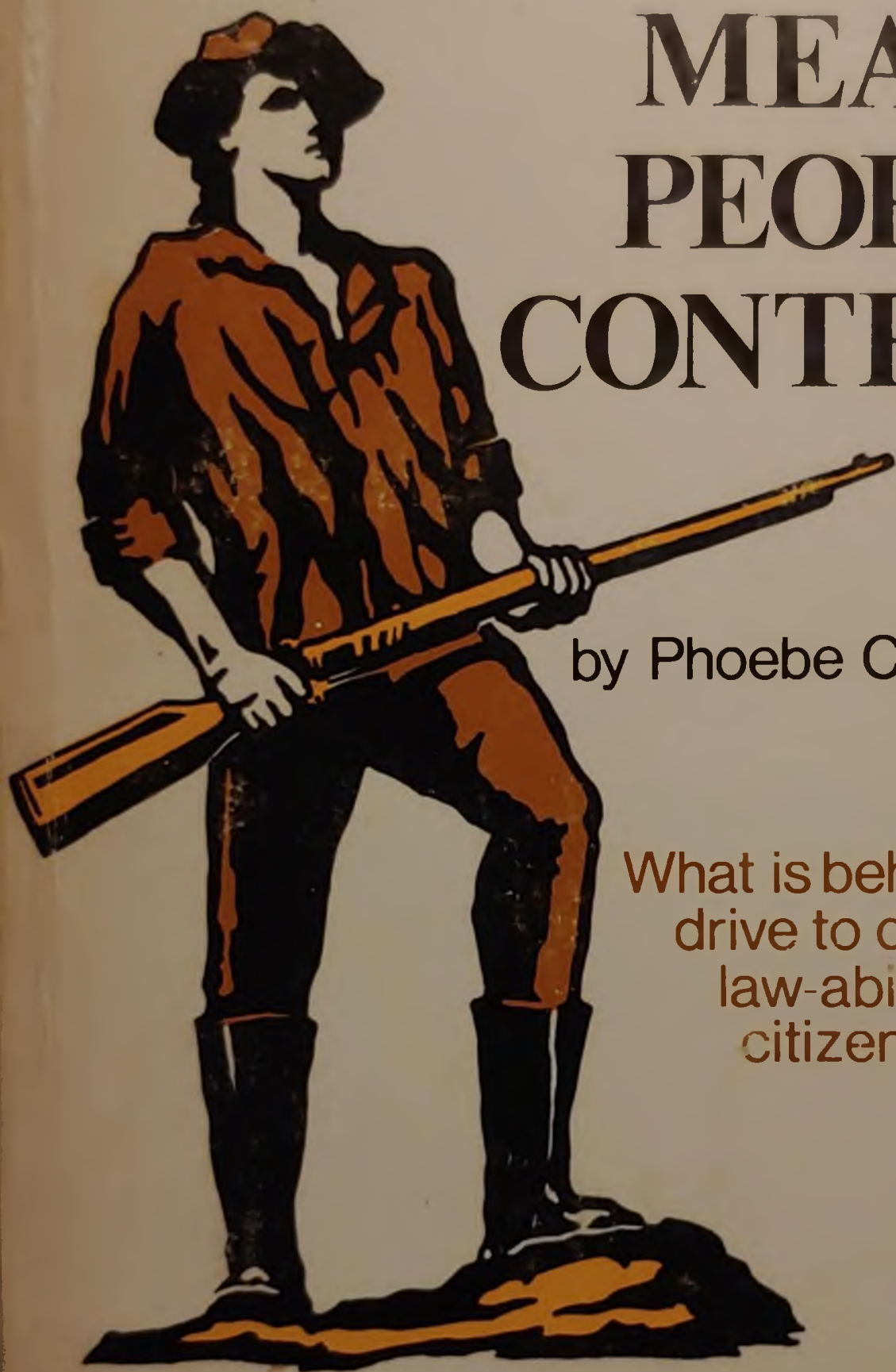


Will your gun be confiscated?

GUN CONTROL MEANS PEOPLE CONTROL



by Phoebe Courtney

What is behind this
drive to disarm
law-abiding
citizens?

\$1.75

Gun Control

Means

People Control

By Phoebe Courtney

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Phoebe Courtney is the managing editor of THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN, a national Conservative newspaper she founded in January 1955.

This book is Mrs. Courtney's twelfth book. Her previous books have sold more than 290,000 copies.



This is also the sixth book in her series of books exposing the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations. According to Phoebe Courtney: "As long as the Council on Foreign Relations controls both the foreign and domestic policies of this nation, regardless of which political party is in power -- as I always prove -- I will continue my series of books exposing the policies of the semi-secret CFR to public view."

Putting out a national bi-monthly newspaper and writing books are two of Phoebe Courtney's activities. She is also the author of a series of pamphlets entitled TAX FAX which deal with national politics and critical issues of the day. As this book goes to press, the current TAX FAX is No. 137. Almost 10,500,000 of her TAX FAX pamphlets have been purchased and distributed throughout the United States since 1956. The main purpose of these thoroughly documented pamphlets is to help mobilize grass-roots opposition to Liberal-Socialist legislation in Congress.

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INTRODUCTION

An AP dispatch of August 9, 1973, reported:

"A federal crime commission (the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals) Thursday urged all States to outlaw handguns except for law enforcement and military officers, and to seize all those in civilian hands."

On February 7, 1974, Congressman Michael Harrington declared in the U.S. House of Representatives: "Today I am... submitting a bill to prohibit the possession of handguns by the general public...except for military personnel, the police, approved security guards, licensed pistol clubs, and collectors of inoperable antiques." He further stated that his bill "would create a 6-month 'amnesty' period in which handgun owners could turn their firearms in to a law enforcement agency and receive the fair market value of the pistol."

What is the significance of these proposals, and how, if they become law, will they affect your personal safety as well as that of your family and loved ones? What effect can such gun-banning laws have on the national security of the nation?

And, finally, who are the promoters of such legislation.-- and what is their ultimate aim?

CHAPTER I

ANSWERING THE GUN-CONTROL PROMOTERS WITH LOGIC

"A free man must have unrestricted rights to own and use personal weapons, in the defense of his family, his home, and his own person, against any kind of marauder - whether the marauder be a soldier of an invading army, an agent of an internal political conspiracy, or a common criminal.

"If a man loses his right to free, lawful use of personal firearms, he loses his identity as a free agent in a civilized country. He becomes totally dependent - and, therefore, ultimately a slave - upon centralized police authority for protection of his life, liberty, and property."

-- The DAN SMOOT REPORT 3/16/64

If firearms kill people and the possession of such arms by private persons is the basic culprit, as the would-be gun-banners claim, then why is it that Switzerland, where people are not only permitted to possess firearms, but every draft-age male is, indeed, required to possess one in good working order, enjoys one of the world's lowest per capita shooting incident rates?

Following this line of logic, an editorial in *THE REGISTER* of Santa Ana, Calif., on March 11, 1972, asked:

"If gun-banning or more rigid control over the possession of firearms is the answer to violence done with guns, as the authoritarians claim, then why is it that New York State, long noted for the strictness of its gun-control laws, also boasts one of the world's highest per capita shooting incident rates?

"But authoritarians, their minds made up and set in concrete, don't want to be bothered with facts."

So, let's look at the facts in this crucial matter of disarming law-abiding citizens.

The claim that legal restrictions on guns will reduce crime is sheer propaganda, with no basis in fact. New York's Sullivan Act is the toughest gun-control law in the country and has been on the books for more than 50 years. Yet, according to a press release by Congressman John B. Conlan of March 2, 1974, "New York stands near the top of the national crime rate index for violent crimes, with a homicide rate nearly 2-1/2 times the national average."

And then the Congressman continued:

"The strict gun-control laws in New York have done nothing to reduce a steady increase of murder committed with guns. The homicide rate there increased from 3.7 per 100,000 people in 1960 to 6.5 per 100,000 in 1968 -- almost doubled in eight years, despite gun control."

Thus, the net effect of New York's stiff gun-control laws has put disarmed citizens at the mercy of criminals armed

with illegal, black-marketed, unregistered, untraceable guns. Or turned otherwise law-abiding citizens into law-breakers because they now own guns illegally out of desperation for their own protection and safety from runaway crime.

An editorial in the Greensburg (Penna.) *TRIBUNE-REVIEW*, reprinted in *THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS* of February 12, 1973, pointed out that after New Jersey passed a rigid gun-control law in 1966, the State crime rate shot up from less than 1,400 offenses per 100,000 people in 1965 to over 2,400 three years later.

ILLOGIC OF THE LIBERAL POSITION

The Liberals admit they do not know how to disarm the criminals; consequently they propose to disarm honest men.

As *THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR* of May 19, 1972, put it:

"It is curious to note that many proponents of federal gun-control laws are the same people who constantly labor to weaken enforcement of law against violent criminals so as to give them 'another chance.' Proposed federal gun laws would also give violent criminals a better chance in their constant preying on the law-abiding."

Congressman John R. Rarick in his newsletter of September 1, 1972, referred to testimony he had given in opposition to gun-control legislation. According to the Congressman:

"I suggested in the anti-gun control bill that thirty days after all firearms have been taken away from criminals, that all firearms be confiscated from all law-abiding citizens. To this remark one Liberal Congressman answered, 'This law would never work because we would not be able to get guns away from criminals.' "

To this statement, Congressman Rarick replied, "That is why we don't need a law to take away guns from law-abiding citizens."

Promoters of the anti-gun hysteria say it is guns that have generated a "national sense of fear," as Senator Edward Kennedy describes it.

Congressman Rarick disagrees, and states, "Thinking Americans know that it is the breakdown in law and order in favor of the criminal and against law-abiding citizens -- and not guns -- that generates this 'sense of fear.' "

The Liberals contend that citizens do not need to own guns because they are protected by police forces in their community.

Lt. Col. Jack Mohr, who gives lectures around the country on the subject of gun control, states:

"There are literally millions of Americans who are outside the immediate reach and protection of any police organization. If you live in the country, or some remote suburb, it is not much consolation that the police are thirty minutes away when you're

under attack by an armed hoodlum.

“Besides, most police forces have been ‘handcuffed’ by the same Liberal forces who scream so loud for gun control.”

Gordon N. Johnson, Chief of Police of Minneapolis, in an article in *THE MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 3, 1974, declared:

“Police forces were never designed to provide general personal security; that reliance has of necessity rested with the people. Who provides protection before the squad car arrives?

Chief Johnson also stated that those who keep handguns for self-defense tend to view them not as threatening instruments but as precautionary devices akin to fire extinguishers; there if needed, but hopefully not; objects of psychological assurance if nothing else.

And then the Minneapolis Chief of Police added:

“The handgun is an equalizer against the criminal and the right to use it is often the right to life itself.

“Often the sight of a handgun is all the ‘action’ needed to nip in the bud an attempted assault or criminal violation.”

ALL MURDER WEAPONS CAN'T BE BANNED

It is true that guns have an accident potential. But so do automobiles, airplanes, power mowers, and chemistry

sets, among others. However, accidents in the home can be drastically reduced by more training in the safe handling of guns.

A UPI dispatch of November 7, 1973, stated that sudden death from choking on food is the sixth leading cause of accidental death in the country. The UPI referred to a report by Dr. R.K. Haugen, a Fort Lauderdale, Fla., pathologist, who stated:

“It is remarkable that the number of deaths due to food asphyxiation exceeds those due to such familiar mechanisms as aircraft accidents, firearms and lightning.”

The UPI then quoted National Safety Council statistics which show 2,417 deaths in 1968 and 2,641 in 1969 from “inhalation of food” which “is more than the 2,300-plus accidental firearms deaths each year (not including homicide and suicides), the nearly 2,000 annual deaths from aircraft accidents and about 130 annual lightning deaths.”

When you buy a knife, you are not required to register it -- as some States require gun registration -- but a knife can kill.

When you buy gasoline, you are not required to register -- but gasoline, when used in arson, can kill.

The Liberals claim that fewer domestic quarrels would end in murder if handguns were banned -- but that is mere

speculation.

A "potential killer" is a man or woman who has the desire, the intent, or the willingness to kill.

The late Karl T. Frederick, A.M., LL.B., writing in issues of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* in 1931, referred to "the desire, the intent, or the willingness to kill."

According to Frederick:

"These qualities are qualities of the mind and of the mind alone. They do not depend in any degree for their existence upon the possession of the means for killing. If they exist, the means can readily be found, whether it be a pistol, a razor, an ax, a chisel, a club, poison, or any of the other innumerable means, not excluding the bare hands or fists, which have been used for the accomplishment of murder since the world began."

Other means of committing murder are the use of: kitchen knives and switch-blade knives, meat cleavers, blackjacks, hammers and homemade bombs, none of which are mentioned by the promoters of gun-confiscation laws.

FIRST GUN CONTROL -- THEN
PEOPLE CONTROL

Few Americans would put a sign on the front door of their homes which proclaimed: "THERE ARE NO GUNS IN THIS HOUSE." This, of course, would

be an open invitation, informing degenerates bent on rioting, robbery, murder or rape that the family within is defenseless. However, a gun-banning law would have the same effect.

An armed citizenry (not the military) is the real strength and defender of freedom in our country.

Only a police state fears an armed citizenry.

Gun-confiscation laws would create a condition under which oppression by an all-powerful federal government would become possible. In fact, a disarmed people invites oppression.

As the aforementioned editorial in *THE REGISTER* of Santa Ana, Calif., pointed out:

“The cliché, ‘When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns,’ is something less than accurate. Closer to the mark would be, ‘When guns are outlawed, only outlaws and governmental authorities will have guns.’”

And, of course, such gun-banning proposed legislation is patently unconstitutional -- as will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF HANDGUN-BANNING PROPOSALS

Those who defend the private ownership of guns by law-abiding citizens stand on the bedrock of the U.S. Constitution.

The first ten amendments -- the Bill of Rights -- to the U.S. Constitution were adopted as a package with the express intent of protecting the rights of the people and the States from oppression by an all-powerful central government.

The First Amendment is well known and cherished by all as the safeguard of "...freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble..."

The Second Amendment reads: "A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed."

The Second Amendment did not grant the people the right to keep and bear arms for any purpose -- military or private. It merely recognized a right that already existed.

The promoters of gun-banning legislation are trying to convince the American people that the purpose of the Second Amendment was to insure the existence

of an Army and National Guard, rather than to insure that the government cannot take guns out of the hands of responsible citizens.

If the existence of an army under the government's control were the primary concern of the Second Amendment's authors, why didn't they stipulate that the right of "the militia" to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed, rather than that of "the people"?

Some advocates of federal gun-control laws infer that the Second Amendment establishes the militia. However, the provision for organizing and arming the militia is set forth in the U.S. Constitution itself in Article I, Section 8, Clause 16, which provides: "The Congress shall have power...To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia..."

Therefore, it is obvious that the Second Amendment was not written in order to see to the arming of the militia, which had already been attended to in Article I. However, it is certainly safe to assume that the framers of the Bill of Rights felt it incumbent upon them to add, for the protection of the people, a distinct and separate amendment, one which was an explicit prohibition against infringement upon the right of the people to possess ("keep") arms.

In the July 1972 issue of *TRAP AND FIELD* magazine, Vic Reinders discusses background of the Second Amendment. According to Reinders:

“I’ve never heard any of the advocates of federal gun-control laws even attempt to explain several things which lead a student of the subject to believe that the writers of the Bill of Rights, including the Second Amendment, really did mean individuals rather than the people collectively.”

Reinders then went on to list the following:

(1) At the time of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, statesmen were greatly concerned with protecting the people (individuals) from government itself. Many people had fled from Europe to the colonies for just that reason.

(2) The writers of the Second Amendment were undoubtedly also concerned in the formulation of the constitutions of the various States. In three of those early States, the provision in their constitutions regarding the right to keep and bear arms specifically mentions individuals rather than just using the word “people.” Connecticut says “himself,” Pennsylvania (1776) and Vermont (1777) use the word “themselves.” Sixteen later States also use similar words.

INTENT OF CONSTITUTION CRYSTAL CLEAR

An article by Fielding L. Greaves in the December 1972 issue of *GUNS & AMMO* magazine points out:

“The Second Amendment spells out a pure right of the people, not

hemmed in or restricted by any ifs, ands or buts. It is brief, succinct, and a blazingly lucid statement of that right, which it was the intent of the framers of the Bill of Rights to protect without quibble, question or qualifications."

A number of sections of the Constitution contain qualifying phrases such as contained in Article III, Section 2, concerning the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: "In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, *with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.*" (Emphasis added)

In the Second Amendment, relating to the right to "keep" arms, there is not even the limiting clause which appears immediately below it in the next amendment on the list. The Third Amendment, on quartering troops among the populace, ends with the qualifier "...but in a manner to be prescribed by law." Thus future Congresses, due to changed conditions, would be permitted to modify, suspend or revoke the Third Amendment.

Fielding Greaves, in the aforementioned article, then declared:

"Because there are in the Constitution and in the Bill of Rights many and sufficient examples of qualifications and hedges and limitations, and because there are none such in either the First or the Second Amendment, it is certainly

reasonable and proper to infer that none was intended."

REPEAL THE SECOND AMENDMENT - AND THEN THE FIRST?

The book, "Your Rugged Constitution?"* by Bruce and Esther Findlay, quotes John Adams, the second President of the United States of America, as having once said:

"You have rights antecedent to all earthly governments; rights that cannot be repealed or restrained by human laws; rights derived from the Great Legislator of the Universe."

In other words, the people have rights that come before the rights of the government. The people's rights come from God and cannot be taken away by human laws.

And, of course, the first right is the right of self-defense.

The Bill of Rights, comprising the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution, is a reserved area, a sacred area, wherein Congress is prohibited from making any law which restricts those rights to the individual.

After each tragic political assassination, or attempted assassination, a hue and cry is raised by the Liberals, in an orchestrated chorus of cacaphony

*Stanford University Press (1950). Presently available from American Opinion, Belmont, Mass., 02178.

led by the Leftwing-controlled press, to "ban all handguns." In other words, confiscate handguns from law-abiding citizens.

The Constitution knife cuts both ways: According to some interpretations, it provides the revolutionists "freedom" to preach revolution; at the same time, America-loving patriots are given the right of reacting adversely to such treasonous activities, and so expressing themselves publicly or in print.

Obviously, the framers of the U.S. Constitution had great faith in the wisdom of the future inhabitants of this country. And they were right. This is indeed a nation composed of an overwhelmingly law-abiding majority.

Up to now, the ten articles of the Bill of Rights have remained inviolate, with the U.S. Supreme Court bending over backwards to protect the freedom-of-speech rights of revolutionaries, and the Fifth-amendment "rights" of criminals.

But now, the rights of law-abiding citizens are at stake -- like the right to self-defense.

As Lt. Col. Jack Mohr puts it in his nationwide lectures:

"Once you break the Constitution in one place, you have absolutely no guarantee of freedom in any other.

"Once the castle walls have been breached through the denial of the 'right to keep and bear arms,' then every other principle of the Bill of

Rights will become vulnerable, and the castle will crumble like a sand castle under assault by the sea."

Are these gun-confiscation proposals now before Congress merely a prelude to ultimately repealing other sections of the Bill of Rights which protect liberty-loving Americans?

In a press release on July 6, 1972, Congressman John R. Rarick warned:

"If proposed anti-gun legislation is allowed to become law without any consideration of the serious Constitutional question involved -- how long before free speech and free press will not be considered necessary as individual liberties?

* * * * *

So now, after dealing with the constitutional aspects of gun-banning proposals, let's go into the field of statistics and do battle with the Liberals in that arena.

CHAPTER III

GUN-CONTROL LAWS

DON'T WORK

Out-of-context statistics are a favorite ploy of those who are spearheading the drive to confiscate all guns.

For example, on March 13, 1974, Senator Edward Kennedy deplored the "3,000 accidents" due to guns. This technique is an attempt to frighten private citizens into giving up their guns. What Kennedy neglected to tell his Senate colleagues on that day was that the figure of 3,000 was the average for the period 1923-1932, and that the number of firearms deaths due to accidents has steadily declined since then. By 1972 the figure was approximately 2,400. The source of these statistics is *ACCIDENT FACTS*, published annually by the National Safety Council of Chicago.

The Council also published figures showing that firearms rank seventh in the list of accidental deaths - a fact never mentioned by the anti-gun clique.

On the following page is a tabulation of causes of accidental deaths in the year 1972, taken from *ACCIDENT FACTS*:

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN 1972

Source: ACCIDENT FACTS

TYPE	No. of Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
Motor Vehicles	56,600	27.2
Falls	17,400	8.4
Drowning	7,600	3.6
Fires, burns	6,800	3.3
Poison (solid, liquid, gas)	5,300	2.6
Suffocation, such as choking	3,900	1.9
Firearms	2,400	1.2

ONLY A MINISCULE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GUNS KILL

According to governmental sources, 598,649 handguns were produced in 1962. In 1968, the Internal Revenue Service reported the domestic manufacture of 2,449,286 handguns.

Senator Ted Stevens, on March 13, 1974, stated in a Senate speech that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) estimates approximately 100 million guns are in private hands in the United States.

An analysis by the National Rifle Association,* based on the 1973 Uniform Crime Reports, published annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), shows that in 1972 there were 18,520 murders, 374,560 robberies and 388,650 cases of aggravated assault -- for a total of 781,730. Of this total, firearms were used in 345,347 instances.

Taking the LEAA estimate of 100,000,000 handguns in private hands, this means that only .0035 percent, or 1/3 of 1% of the total guns in private hands were used to commit crimes in 1972.

According to the 1973 Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI, in the 18,520 murders in 1972, 12,223 handguns, rifles and shotguns were used; in the 374,560 robberies, 235,962 firearms were used. However,

*1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036

in the 388,650 cases of aggravated assault, firearms were used in only 25%, or 97,162 of the cases -- with knives or other cutting instruments used in 26% of the crimes. Hands, fists, feet, and blunt objects were used in 48% of these assaults.

So far, there has been no move by the Liberals to "ban" the "weapon" used in 75% of the aggravated assaults in 1972, i.e., knives, cutting instruments, blunt objects, and hands, fists, and feet!

PRESENT GUN-CONTROL LAWS

Two gun-control laws were passed by Congress in 1968 - Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, and the Gun Control Act of 1968.

The Gun Control Act of 1968 (1) prohibits the shipment, transfer or receipt of firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce except between federal firearms licensees; (2) permits importation of firearms only by federal licensees and limits imports to sporting firearms; and (3) licenses manufacturers and importers of, and dealers and pawnbrokers in, firearms and ammunition.

Less than half of the Congress voted "Yes" in the final voting on the Gun Control Act of 1968. Of the 535 Senators and Representatives, only 230 voted "yes." The others either voted "No" or did not vote.

Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control

and Safe Streets Act of 1968 prohibits the receipt, possession or transportation in commerce of any firearm by any person who: (1) has been convicted by any U.S. or State court of a felony; (2) has been dishonorably discharged from the Armed Forces; (3) has been adjudged as mentally incompetent; (4) has renounced his U.S. citizenship; or (5) is an alien illegally in the United States.

In addition, the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits the transportation or receipt of any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce by any person who: (1) is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by more than one year's imprisonment; (2) is a fugitive from justice; (3) is an unlawful user or addicted to marijuana or certain drugs; or (4) is an adjudicated mental defective or has been committed to any mental institution.

Further, the federal Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits a licensed firearms dealer from selling or delivering a handgun or handgun ammunition to a person under 21 years of age, or a rifle or shotgun or ammunition for a rifle or shotgun to a person under 18.

But have all these federal laws kept guns out of the hands of criminals?

GUN-CONTROL LAWS DON'T WORK

As mentioned in Chapter I, New York City has had on its books for a half-century or more one of the most repressive

gun-control laws in the nation. So stringent are the gun laws there that even Senator Ted Kennedy has acknowledged that only about 24,000 people in a city of more than 7,000,000 have qualified under the law to possess a firearm legally.

If gun control reduces crime, then New York City should be the safest place in America. But its crime rate continues to climb.

An editorial in *THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS* of March 8, 1972, stated:

“Guns don’t cause crime, and gun controls won’t stop it. By disarming the victims, indeed it is altogether likely that gun controls may contribute to the upward spiral of criminal violence.”

An AP dispatch in *THE DENVER POST* of August 8, 1973, bruited: “FBI Reports Drop in Serious Crimes -- First in 17 years.” Those who gain their news by mere headline-reading would gain the impression that the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 was achieving a reduction in crime. Further in the news story is found the following:

“Though the over-all numbers dropped, the volume of violent crimes continued to increase but at rates somewhat less than in previous years, according to the FBI report released by Atty. Gen. Elliot L. Richardson and FBI director Clarence M. Kelley.”

For purposes of comparison, let us examine statistics for the year 1968

(before passage of federal gun-control legislation as described in this chapter) with the year 1972 -- four years later -- to see if gun-control laws are reducing crime.

According to the 1973 Uniform Crime Reports, published annually by the FBI:

Murders

1968 - 13,650

1972 - 18,520 --a 35.7% increase

Robberies

1968 - 261,730

1972 - 374,560 --a 43.1% increase

Aggravated Assault

1968 - 282,400

1972 - 388,650 --a 37.6% increase

These damning FBI statistics are totally ignored by the promoters of gun-banning legislation who, having failed to disarm criminals, now wish to disarm law-abiding citizens.

When citizens are restricted from owning guns by repressive local legislation such as the gun laws of New York City, the criminal element finds it easier to steal guns and perpetrate crimes.

Incidentally, neither New York City's tough gun laws nor the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 have succeeded in halting the ever-increasing crime rate in that city.

According to the aforementioned FBI report, murder in New York City in-

creased from 13.6 per 100,000 population in 1971 to 19.1 in 1972; robbery increased from 790.4 per 100,000 in 1971 to 877.4 in 1972; and aggravated assault increased from 307.6 per 100,000 in 1971 to 423.6 in 1972.

Thus it is seen that federal laws which have failed to reduce the use of guns in crime, actually have increased crime by decreasing, through excessive regulations on law-abiding citizens, their means of resisting crime.

* * * * *

In the next chapter you will see actual examples of how guns in the hands of responsible citizens prevented or thwarted criminal acts.

CHAPTER IV

EXAMPLES OF WHY CITIZENS

NEED GUNS

The mere presence of a firearm, without a shot being fired, in many instances prevents crime. Shooting usually can be justified only where a crime constitutes an immediate, imminent threat to life or limb, or in some circumstances, property.

Following are news reports of how guns in the hands of responsible persons protected would-be victims, and in many cases aided local police officers. The following accounts were compiled by the editor of "The Armed Citizen," a regular feature appearing in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, official publication of the National Rifle Association, and are based on newspaper clippings sent to that publication by NRA members. The name of the newspaper originally carrying the news item appears after each news story.

* * * * *

DEFENDING THEIR HOMES

● James E. Clark, 63, a paraplegic in a Boston nursing home, pulled a .38 revolver from his night table after three hoodlums, armed with straight razors invaded the home to rob patients. One of the robbers snatched a cane from Clark's 85-year-old mother, a co-owner

of the home, and struck her across the forehead, breaking her glasses.

Clark fired three warning shots, hoping the intruders would flee. Instead, two of them rushed Clark. When one of the attackers was only 2 1/2 feet away and about to hack Clark with a razor, the paraplegic fired. The bullet hit the man in the chest, wounding him fatally. The other robbers fled. (*THE RECORD AMERICAN, Boston, Mass.*)

- An intruder entered the home of Redmond Baird in Bedford Township, Pa., and tried to strangle Baird's sleeping daughter. When she struggled and screamed, Baird rushed in with a gun and held the man for police. (*DAILY LOCAL NEWS, Westchester, Pa.*)

- John A. Uhrig, 80, refused to open the door of his apartment in Fort Wayne, Ind., when a man knocked and demanded to be let in. As the man crashed through the door, Uhrig got a pistol and fired. The intruder fled, apparently unhurt. (*FORT WAYNE JOURNAL GAZETTE*)

- Mrs. Maggie Feil returned to her White Swan, Wash., home with her children, Debra, 13, Mark, 11, and nephew Paul Kynell, 14, to find a man crawling out of a broken window. Debra grabbed his coat and Mark began hitting him with a stick. The intruder shook loose only to find Paul had removed his car's ignition key. Paul covered him with a .410 while Debra called the police. (*THE HERALD-REPUBLIC, Yakima, Wash.*)

- Elmer E. Nissen of Tacoma, Wash., grabbed a shotgun when three suspicious strangers rang his doorbell one morning. When they started twisting the knob off his front door with a pipe wrench, Nissen opened the door and held the trio for police. (*THE NEWS-TRIBUNE, TACOMA, Wash.*)

- When Mrs. Bertha Todd's daughter-in-law found an intruder pawing through dresser drawers in a bedroom of their Baltimore apartment, she shouted. Mrs. Todd grabbed a shotgun and held the intruder at bay while her daughter-in-law called the police. (*THE BALTIMORE SUN*)

- An unidentified Dallas housewife became frightened when two men who had fixed a flat tire on her car moved toward her. When one of them grabbed her and pulled her from the car she pointed a pistol in his face. The two men jumped into their car and fled. (*DALLAS TIMES-HERALD*)

- Two armed men broke into Charlotte Meusenberger's Wynantskill, N.Y., home and held her sister-in-law at gunpoint. Mrs. Meusenberger ran to her bedroom, got a gun, and fired a shot that sent the intruders running for their car. (*BENNINGTON BANNER Vt.*)

- Late one night, Mrs. Laurel M. Weston of Wilson, Wash., heard someone entering her home through a bathroom window. After calling the police, she got a gun and confronted the intruders. One

escaped, but she held the other for police. (THE DAILY CHRONICLE, Centralia-Chelhalis, Wash.)

- Mrs. Faye Webb, 52, her wrists and ankles bound by two burglars in her Chicago, Ill., apartment, managed to reach a hidden revolver while the thieves were savagely beating her husband. Hobbling to his aid, she shot and killed both assailants. The holdup pair, described by police as "well-known burglars," had long arrest records on charges ranging from petty larceny to bombing. (CHICAGO SUN-TIMES)

- Two men approached Myer Wallk, 64, of St. Louis, Mo., as he was walking his dog late at night and threatened to kill him if he didn't halt. Wallk drew a cal. .32 pistol and mortally wounded one assailant. The other fled. Police identified the dead man as a former convict who had been arrested 56 times since 1963. (ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH)

- When a burglar began beating Martha McNeil in her Baltimore, Md., home, her son, Ernest, Jr., 18, got his mother's cal. .22 pistol and fired several shots, killing the suspect. The police ruled the shooting justifiable homicide. (THE BALTIMORE SUN)

DEFENDING THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS

- Venice, Calif., market owner Edwin Davenport kept his wits when a gunman and his woman companion accosted him

in his store. The 75-year-old Davenport noticed the bandit's gun was a toy, grabbed his own gun, and sent the would-be robbers fleeing. (*EVENING OUTLOOK, Santa Monica, Calif.*)

- A man with a hand in his pocket approached Atlanta, Ga., hotel clerk Juddie Johnson and said, "Give me all of it." Whereupon Johnson whipped out a pistol and replied, "Get your hands up." He held the suspect until police arrived. (*ATLANTA CONSTITUTION*)

- While store clerk Frieda Mei was waiting on some customers in Norwich, Conn., two men scooped money from the cash register and ran. Mrs. Mei, 67-year-old mother of the store owner, picked up a gun and shot at the men as they fled. Two suspects were soon arrested, one of them suffering from a gunshot wound, police said. (*Norwich (Conn.) BULLETIN*)

- At a Chillicothe, Ohio, service station, a young man bent on robbery produced a blackjack and told station manager Ray A. Kimbler, Jr., "Don't move." Kimbler grabbed a pistol and detained the man until police arrived. (*CHILLICOTHE (Ohio) GAZETTE*)

- Having decided to dip into the cash register of a Columbus, Ohio, grocery carry-out store, a robber shoved aside manager Gloria Santa and grabbed \$104. The suspect started for the door, but changed his mind when Mrs. Santa pulled a cal. .22 revolver on him. He stopped,

dropped the money, and after grappling briefly with Mrs. Santa and a customer, was subdued and turned over to police. (COLUMBUS (Ohio) DISPATCH)

- When a youth holding one hand under his shirt, as if he had a weapon, demanded the cash of an Evansville, Ind., pizza shop, employee Rhonda Perry pulled out a gun instead. The youth stared down the muzzle, then fled. (The EVANSVILLE (Ind.) PRESS)

- During a robbery in her Pataskala, Ohio, store, Mrs. William Stewart placed her eyeglasses on a shelf near a cal. .22 revolver. Ordered to open the cash register, she pleaded the need for her glasses, seized her revolver instead and shot the man once. The robber gasped, "Don't do that," staggered through the door and escaped in a van with an accomplice. (THE NEWARK (Ohio) ADVOCATE)

- James Goolsby, of Putnam County, Tenn., was working at his tavern when he heard his dogs barking at his home across the street. Taking a revolver, he went to his house and discovered a man attempting to set it on fire. Goolsby fired a warning shot, then held the man until the sheriff's deputies arrived. It was later discovered that the intruder had stolen a rifle, two shotguns, a pistol, and ammunition from the home. (HERALD AND CITIZEN, Cookeville, Tenn.)

- An armed bandit demanded that Roy O'Neal empty the cash register of

his Memphis, Tenn., store. Instead, O'Neal and his wife grabbed guns and fired over the man's head, sending him fleeing. When the O'Neals were asked later by a newsman to pose with their pistols, Mrs. O'Neal said, "If it will encourage other people running little stores to stay armed and stop hoodlums, we'd do so gladly." (MEMPHIS (Tenn.) PRESS-SCIMITAR)

BUT IN NEW YORK CITY, VICTIMS ARE DEFENSELESS

- When two youths wearing stocking masks attempted to force their way into John Choy's New York City apartment to hold him up, Choy fired four shots from a handgun and killed one of them. The other escaped. One of the bandit guns proved to be a toy pistol. Police held Choy, 22, on charges of homicide and possession of an unlicensed firearm. (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

- Luis Ponce, a New York City grocer, pulled a .38 revolver when four bandits attempted to rob him. Firing five shots, Ponce killed one of the robbers and scared the rest out of his store. Police later charged the storeowner with possession of a dangerous weapon. (THE NEW YORK TIMES)

- When Morris Green, 72, of New York City, answered a knock on his apartment door, a man and a woman forced their way inside. The man, armed with a wine bottle in one hand and a

butcher knife in the other, hit Green with the wine bottle, and robbed him of \$25. The man, screaming for more money, beat Green down upon his bed. However, Green managed to get a pistol from under the mattress and shot his attacker between the eyes. The woman fled. Police charged Green with murder. (*DAILY NEWS New York*)

● After being robbed four times, shot once, and then denied a handgun permit on grounds that his business was too small, Vidal Nunez, a New York City grocer, killed a robber with three shots from an unlicensed cal. .25 pistol. He was convicted of manslaughter. State Supreme Court Justice Joseph R. Corso gave him a suspended sentence and five years' probation with this comment: "A life was taken. But what is a decent law-abiding merchant to do? Allow stealing or try to protect himself and his property?" (*THE NEW YORK TIMES*)

* * * * *

Is it not obvious from the foregoing examples, that guns in the hands of law-abiding citizens prevent crime and help the local police?

On the other hand, is it not equally obvious that when, because of New York City's super-strict gun laws, a citizen, who owns an "unlicensed" gun (and remember, there are only about 24,000 licenses granted in New York City out of a population of over 7,000,000) defends himself against criminals, he becomes --

not the would-be victim -- but a "criminal"?

There is something nightmarish about this whole gun-control scheme. Can this be happening in America?

Of course, the answer is "Yes."
But the real question is "Why?"

CHAPTER V

**WHEN GUNS ARE OUTLAWED --
ONLY OUTLAWS HAVE GUNS**

The federal Gun Control Act of 1968 prohibits shipment, transportation or receipt of firearms in interstate or foreign commerce by fugitives from justice. It also prohibits the shipment, transportation or receipt of stolen firearms or ammunition, or firearms from which the serial number has been removed, obliterated or altered.

In addition, this federal law prohibits the transportation or receipt of any firearm or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce by any person who is under indictment for, or has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by more than one year's imprisonment.

Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 prohibits the receipt, possession or transportation in commerce of any firearm by any person who has been convicted by any U.S. or State court of a felony.

Have these two 1968 federal gun-control laws had the intended effect of restricting access to guns by criminals?

Of course not! Anyone who is willing to risk the penalties for murder, burglary, assault, or robbery is certainly not deterred by a federal law prohibiting his possession of a gun. As the record

shows.

A column by John D. Lofton, Jr., which appeared in the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 19, 1974, referred to a recent article in *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* which stated:

"There is general agreement among law-enforcement officers, gun experts and civil officials that the nation is experiencing skyrocketing gun thefts, posing ominous ramifications for public safety and police safety."

Los Angeles County Sheriff Peter Pitchess, a supporter of gun-banning legislation, has been quoted as admitting, "Criminals are making a mockery of the 1968 Gun Control Act by going out and stealing guns."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL article also reported that in Indianapolis, 942 hand guns were listed as stolen through September 30 of 1973, well above the 785 for all of 1972. In East Texas, Henderson County, gun thefts in the last 18 months soared so high Sheriff J.W. Brownlow ran radio announcements urging residents to keep guns locked up and to record serial numbers to make recovery easier.

According to a report in the *ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Denver)* of October 22, 1973, more guns were stolen in Denver in 1972 than were used in the commission of crimes (1,700), according to Tom E. Rowe, investigative division chief for the Denver Police Department. The guns

were stolen from homes, commercial establishments and motor vehicles.

As a result of the 1968 gun-control laws, gun stealing has become "big business" in the underworld, with ready markets and high profits. According to federal undercover agents, stolen guns now often sell at higher price than new guns because they can't be traced to the new owner. As a consequence, numerous burglary and "fencing" rings specializing in guns have been formed to exploit the new high-profit markets.

Criminals are now stealing guns from shipments in transit to licensed dealers, from dealers' stocks, from military and police authorities and from government arsenals.

According to a column by Paul Scott on October 10, 1973, Agents of the Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) are now investigating these hijacking thefts of guns.

BATF Director Rex D. Davis is quoted as stating:

"Guns stolen in shipment can be funneled to criminals throughout the U.S. and this makes doubly difficult the job of tracing the guns when they are used in crimes."

Paul Scott then revealed:

"The full scope of the stolen-gun problem in the nation is highlighted by a September report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The FBI lists 628,488 guns as having been reported stolen or missing."

And, where are those guns today? In the hands of criminals.

IF THEY CAN'T STEAL GUNS --
THEY'LL MAKE THEM!

No law can prevent criminals from manufacturing their own weapons out of common materials which can be readily procured by anyone. Bob Barnet, in a column in the *MUNCIE (Ind.) STAR* pointed out that it is a simple matter to turn out homemade guns like the zip guns of the ghettos. "An inventive criminal can turn out half a dozen different types of guns that can kill people, with no more power than a rubber band," according to Barnet.

The late Karl T. Frederick writing in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* a number of years ago declared:

"There is no special trick or mystery in the manufacture of pistols. Any person whose mechanical ability would entitle him to be classed as a third-rate automobile mechanic can make a practical and effective pistol in a few hours."

Frederick also pointed out that gunpowder is one of the simplest of things to make. It can be and has been manufactured for hundreds of years in the home. It requires no more knowledge or skill "than is possessed by a school-boy."

Discussing the early history of gun powder, Frederick stated:

“Gun powder has been so long known to the world that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Like early pistols, it has been attributed to the Chinese. It is quite certain that the peculiar qualities of saltpeter when mixed with other substances, such as charcoal, were known to the early alchemists. Roger Bacon, in 1249, wrote an account of it. In the early days, gunpowder consisted of a simple mechanical mixture of approximately equal parts of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal -- substances which are easily procurable at the present day.”

William Loeb, Publisher of the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER*, in an editorial on June 14, 1973, described how a prominent Manchester citizen had brought to him a paperbag which contained three crude guns, all capable of killing a person. Each gun was made from ordinary, everyday objects -- pipe, steel spring, etc. -- the sale of which could never be controlled.

The first gun was rather crude. But it had taken only 45 minutes to make. Yet it was definitely capable of taking a human life. The next gun was much more finished and took one and a half hours to assemble. The next gun, even more finished, took two and a half hours to put together. Commenting on these crude, homemade guns, Loeb said, “But after all, the criterion for weapons is not how they look but how effectively they fire!”

* * * * *

Therefore, in view of the facts in this chapter, it is not surprising that the Liberals, the gun-banners, cringe at the succinct slogan used by law-abiding gun owners: "When guns are outlawed -- only criminals have guns."

CHAPTER VI

THE TRUTH ABOUT "SATURDAY NIGHT SPECIALS"

On August 9, 1972, the Senate voted (68 to 25) on S. 2507 sponsored by Senator Birch Bayh, to ban the manufacture and sale of so-called "Saturday night specials" which the bill describes as "small, lightweight, easily concealable, dangerous, and cheap handguns."

BANNING CHEAP GUNS WON'T DETER CRIMINALS

Commenting on passage of the bill, *THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR* on August 12, 1972, stated:

"The theory of the legislation is that eliminating the ready availability of these cheap guns will deprive criminals of a significant source of arms, and thus reduce the number of violent crimes. We doubt it."

The editorial then referred to remarks made during the debate by Senator Roman L. Hruska who said that if the measure became law the result would be a black market in the banned guns and the law would be impossible to enforce.

And then *THE STAR* continued:

"We think he's right. Drying up legal sources of the guns might cause criminals some inconvenience, but criminals by definition are law-

breakers and they will obtain guns suitable for their nefarious purposes."

In this connection, Senator Frank Church, during the debate, had this to say

"I do not believe the passage of this bill will constitute a meaningful deterrent to the criminal. I think that any criminal determined to possess a weapon will easily enough be able to acquire one. At the very most, once these cheap pistols are removed from the market, the criminal would be obliged to buy a better one. At the very least, he could steal a weapon. Therefore, I think that this bill, like the other so-called gun-control bills, will not actually constitute a deterrent to the criminal.... So I will vote against this bill on final passage."

Because a gun is too small and inexpensive to be used for sporting purposes does not mean that it is wanted only by criminals or potential criminals. As Congressman John G. Schmitz pointed out in remarks in the House of Representatives on September 7, 1972, "The capability of self-defense with a handgun should not be limited to those able to afford an expensive weapon."

Gordon N. Johnson, Chief of Police in Minneapolis, in an article in the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 3, 1974, discussed "Saturday night specials" and had this to say:

"A short-barreled handgun is often ideal for self-defense. Women,

who may be subject to more non-lethal attacks than lethal, may choose a diminutive handgun of small caliber."

Propaganda about the need to ban "Saturday night specials" has now increased to the point that even Senator Barry Goldwater, in an article in the February 1974 issue of *ARGOSY* magazine, stated that he would vote to ban inexpensive hands, "but I do not think that it would do any good."

Here is Goldwater's explanation:

"I could...vote for elimination of what we call the 'Saturday night special,' which is a short-barreled, jerry-built pistol that no legitimate gun person in his right mind would ever want to own. These are major killers and they should be eliminated."

Commenting on Goldwater's remarks, *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS** on January 30, 1974, warned: "Senator Goldwater should recognize that elimination of one type of firearm would be a dangerous precedent. When would shotguns become 'Saturday morning specials'?"

SENATE-PASSED BILL ALSO BANS SALE OF EXPENSIVE HANDGUNS

During the debate on the bill to ban the manufacture and sale of "Saturday night specials," Senator Hruska revealed:

*395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178

"A 'Saturday night special' is supposed to be a gun that costs \$5, \$10, or perhaps, up to \$15 (but) some of the provisions of the bill go beyond the realm of forbidding 'Saturday night specials.' Pursuant to one of the provisions, for example, guns that cost as much as \$200 or \$250 would be disqualified. And that is not a 'Saturday night special,' because it is not a low-quality gun and it is not a low-cost gun."

Senator Bayh, the bill's chief sponsor, has admitted this. A UPI dispatch of August 10, 1972, quoted Bayh as stating that although the bill is aimed primarily at cheap, snub-nosed, lightweight handguns, "it also would bar the sale of other higher-quality weapons that are easily concealed."

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS of August 15, 1972, discussed the full scope of this gun-control measure, and charged:

"The bill is being palmed off on the American people as the answer to criminal violence....What isn't being told is that Bayh's bill, passed by the Senate 68-25, would outlaw all small handguns -- no matter what their quality. It contains, among its many provisions, the outlawing of all handguns with barrel lengths of less than 3 inches."

This includes many of the quality pistols manufactured both in the United States and abroad. Literally, it means that short-barreled revolvers manufactured by such reputable firms as Colt, Smith & Wesson, and Charter Arms would

be outlawed. It also means that about two-thirds of the semi-automatic pistols manufactured by such famous gunmakers as Walther, Browning, Beretta and Mauser would be banned because most have barrels just under 3 inches long.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS concluded by warning: “This legislation is a major step, and an ominous one, toward stringent government control of firearms.”

PLANS TO BRING UP THE BILL FOR HOUSE VOTE

A UPI dispatch the day following Senate passage predicted that the bill “faces an uphill fight in the House.” And so it did, having been bottled-up in committee.

However, on January 23, 1974, Congressman John M. Murphy, claiming that “the federal government must outlaw the manufacture and sale of the ‘Saturday night special,’” announced that he planned to introduce a bill for that purpose. Presumably, it would be based on the Senate-passed bill, and thus all handguns, including expensive, precision-made revolvers with barrels less than 3 inches would be banned.

Should the House of Representatives pass the Senate bill, the sale and manufacture of small handguns would then be banned by law.

Although the bill which passed the Senate does not call for the confiscation

of all handguns in private hands, nevertheless plans are in the works to do just that -- as will be seen in the following chapter.

CHAPTER VII

HANDGUN CONFISCATION URGED BY GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED COMMISSION

An AP story on August 9, 1973, stated:

“A federal crime commission Thursday urged all States to outlaw handguns except for law enforcement and military officers, and to seize all those in civilian hands.”

Twenty years ago, if anyone had predicted that a government-sponsored commission, financed by taxpayers' dollars, would dare to make such a recommendation, he would have been considered not only a scare-monger but would have been a candidate for psychiatric treatment!

This recommendation is contained in a 318-page report by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, financed by a \$1.75 million grant from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The commission recommended that no later than January 1, 1983, all States should pass legislation prohibiting the possession, sale, manufacture, and importation of handguns except for law enforcement and military officials. It

also recommended that privately-owned antique guns be rendered inoperative.

The federal commission's report loftily proclaimed:

"Public welfare does not permit the civilian possession of machine guns, flame throwers, hand-grenades, bombs, or sawed-off shotguns; neither can it any longer tolerate the private possession of handguns."

You would have to search long and hard to find any law-abiding citizen who would have in his possession or intend to use for the protection of his home such criminal-oriented weapons as machine guns, flame throwers or bombs. Why the equating of criminal weapons with the legal right to own a handgun to protect oneself and one's loved ones?

And then this taxpayer-financed report continued:

"The commission believes that private use and possession of handguns infringes on the right of the American public to be free from violence and death caused by the use of handguns."

Previous chapters in this book have detailed and documented the absurdity of the foregoing statement.

An editorial in *THE NEWS*, Lynchburg, Va., of August 17, 1973, had this to say about the recommendations of this federal crime commission:

"What would happen if handguns were banned and those in private possession confiscated?

"Most law-abiding people would be inclined to comply with the law. They would turn in their guns. Most would; many would not, preferring to risk breaking the law in order to retain possession of a weapon they consider essential for the self-defense of themselves and their families."

Criminals cannot legally possess guns now, so any new gun-confiscation law cannot deprive them of anything that present law does not do. And, of course, criminals would not voluntarily turn in their guns.

THE NEWS editorial then declared: "The result would be that the general populace would be disarmed -- but not the criminals."

COMMISSION URGES LENIENCY FOR CRIMINALS

To give you an idea of the basic thinking of the members of this taxpayer-financed federal commission, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, their report also recommends that States should no longer impose jail sentences for the crimes of marijuana use, pornography, prostitution and sexual perversion.

In this connection, the aforementioned editorial in *THE NEWS* stated:

"There are codes of conduct acceptable among all or most all men -- variations of the Ten Commandments. These are not only

moral precepts, they are standards necessary if men are to live safely and peaceably together. People are not safe when perversion is sanctified by law."

Two months later, on October 14, 1973, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, issued another report which proved indisputably that this taxpayer-financed commission is on the side of the criminal -- not the responsible, taxpaying citizens.

According to the 636-page report issued on October 14, 1973, the commission recommends that no criminal be sentenced to more than five years in jail unless he has been proven to be dangerous, a persistent offender, or a professional criminal; a ban on corporal punishment in prisons; a 10-year moratorium on prison construction; coed prisons, retention of a prisoner's civil rights, including free speech, mail, access to public media, and preservation of matters of identity such as clothing and hairstyles; and an end to guard uniforms, badges, and weapons when possible.

Commenting on the leniency toward criminals which has taken place in the past, Congressman John R. Rarick on August 17, 1973, stated:

"The permissive element of our society has helped to create conditions conducive to crime through lenient treatment of criminals. Until this is corrected, law-abiding citizens must retain their handguns to protect their homes and families."

So preposterous and incredible are the recommendations of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, that they could be dismissed out-of-hand by intelligent, thinking Americans.

But wait! It's all been planned. The report by that federal commission was merely an opening wedge, a publicity-gathering gimmick by the Liberals.

The next chapter deals with actual moves in Congress to carry out the handgun-confiscation proposals of this commission at the federal level.

CHAPTER VIII

CONGRESSIONAL ATTEMPTS TO BAN GUN POSSESSION BY CITIZENS

During the debate on March 12-13, 1974, on the death-penalty bill, Senator Edward Kennedy offered an amendment for the inclusion of additional gun-control laws as part of the bill.

In a speech, Kennedy referred to the report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards (discussed in the previous chapter) which recommended that each State pass legislation prohibiting the private possession of handguns by January 1, 1983.

Declaring that "the bill I have offered to control handguns is a substantial first step in achieving the goals described by the President's Advisory Commission on Criminal Standards," Kennedy offered his amendment which would:

- (1) Require the registration of every civilian-owned handgun in this country. All handguns to be processed through a standardized registration system.

- (2) Direct the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and maintain a nationwide system to license every American who owns a handgun.

- (3) Outlaw the production of cheap

handguns.

In discussing his amendment, Kennedy said, "In addition to requiring registration and licensing, the bill also bans all handguns except those intended for sporting purposes."

Under the provisions of the Kennedy amendment, if a State does not adopt a firearms-permit system that meets minimum specified standards, Federal licensing would become effective until the State adopted an "adequate permit system." To qualify as having such a system, the State "must adequately investigate applicants prior to the issuance of permits." And, of course, a federal bureaucrat in Washington would determine what is "adequate."

Kennedy further stated that his proposal would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to "establish periods of amnesty for all handgun owners to voluntarily turn in any weapons they wish to give up, and to receive reasonable compensation for the surrender of such weapons."

ABSURDITY OF KENNEDY'S PROPOSAL

Under his amendment, registration on all handguns would be referred by local registration offices to the National Crime Information Center maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. According to Kennedy, such handgun registration "will tell us how many handguns there are, where they are, and

in whose hands they are held." Kennedy's youthful naivete regarding the efficacy of such a federal registration of guns, and his woeful lack of comprehension regarding the realities of the criminal mind, should be disturbing to many.

A national registration list would contain a listing of only those firearms owned by law-abiding citizens -- not the firearms of criminals, who, of course, would not register their guns -- the majority of which were stolen or obtained from illicit sources.

The "adequate permit system" advocated by Kennedy is obviously patterned after the excessively strict gun-control laws of New York City where, in order to legally possess a gun, an applicant must have his background checked by the city police and then show what the examining authorities claim to be "a legitimate need."

Gordon N. Johnson, Minneapolis Chief of Police, in an article in the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER* of January 2, 1974, stated:

"I cannot support a permit system in which most citizens cannot qualify because of subjective discretion as to need or character, as assessed by the issuing authority."

GUN-REGISTRATION LAWS UNENFORCEABLE

During the debate on Kennedy's gun-registration proposal on March 13, 1974, Senator Roman L. Hruska brought out

the point that Police Commissioner Patrick Murphy of New York had appeared before the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency of the Committee on the Judiciary and had stated that illegal guns, that is, those not registered in accordance with New York City law, numbered around 500,000. The number of permits granted is around 24,000.

Senator Hruska then declared: "The point is that New York with 30,000 of its finest policemen are not able to enforce and have not been able to enforce that permit law in New York City."

Senator Kennedy claims that New York police authorities cannot control the guns that are shipped into New York State or New York City from such States as South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, and others.

Such interstate shipments are already against the law according to the federal Gun Control Act of 1968, unless they are made to federally-licensed gun dealers, wholesalers or jobbers. But still, illegal guns are flowing in to the crime centers of the United States.

Senator Hruska summed it up by stating: "So really what is being asked for here is another federal law when one which is on the books now is not being enforced, and apparently is incapable of being enforced."

Further, inasmuch as present law has not been able to stop the shipment of illegal guns from neighboring States,

how can an additional law prevent such illegal weapons shipments from Canada, Mexico or the Caribbean area?

In this connection, Senator Frank Church predicted:

“Obviously, the laws of New York have not prevented the illicit influx of weapons from outside the State. If we were to enact a federal law, we would face the same problem. The underground, the Mafia, would immediately grab hold of the ‘hot’ gun traffic, and criminals would be as well supplied with unlawful hand-guns as they are today.”

Nor would any laws prevent criminals from manufacturing homemade firearms. A person with rudimentary mechanical ability can, as outlined in Chapter V, make a handgun out of readily available common materials.

The since-repealed 18th Amendment proved that despite all enforcement efforts, the federal government never was able to make liquor disappear during “Prohibition.” If anything, production of whiskey and other alcoholic beverages actually increased because trafficking in it by the criminal element became a highly profitable business -- as would a black market in guns should the federal government prohibit private ownership.

In the final analysis, such gun-control laws as advocated by Senator Kennedy would actually cause an *increase* in crime. Deprived of a means of defense by repressive federal regulations, home

owners and owners of small businesses -- who, being law-abiding citizens would obey federal-registration laws -- would become easy victims of the criminals who will disregard such laws.

FOOT-IN-THE-DOOR TECHNIQUE

In opposing Kennedy's amendment, Senator Church stated that if the amendment were adopted, it would mark the commencement of a federal intrusion in this area that would go far beyond handguns.

Then Church added:

"Once the federal government asserts the right to license, to fingerprint, and register the possession of handguns, it is inevitable that the next step will extend that control to every other form of weapon - to long guns, to sporting guns, and to every other kind of firearm.

"That is why we must not permit federal intrusion to begin at all."

On March 13, 1974, when the time came to vote on Kennedy's amendment, the Senate voted 68 to 21 to table (kill) his proposal.

MEANWHILE...IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Illustrating that the efforts to ban handguns is a concerted drive in both Houses of Congresses, on February 7, 1974, Congressman Michael J. Harrington of Massachusetts, during a speech in the

House, announced:

"Today I am submitting a bill to prohibit the possession of handguns by the general public...except for military personnel, the police, approved security guards, licensed pistol clubs, and collectors of inoperable antiques.

"My bill...would create a 6-month 'amnesty' period in which handgun owners could turn their firearms in to a law-enforcement agency and receive the fair market value of the pistol."

VOTING RECORD OF LEFTIST CONGRESSMAN SPONSORING GUN-BANNING BILL

What is the political philosophy of this Congressman who proposes to prohibit law-abiding citizens from possessing handguns?

Harrington's political philosophy is clearly revealed in his voting record in Congress.

The following examples of how Harrington voted on key issues in 1973 and 1974 are taken from "The Conservative Index," a twice-a-year feature in *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* magazine, and clearly show his extreme Leftwing, pro-Communist bias.

The Symms amendment to H.R. 8860 would have cut off government commodity credits on wheat and feed-grain deals with the Soviet Union and Communist China. The simple effect of this amendment would have been to end U.S. tax-

payer subsidies for feeding foreign Communists. Harrington voted "Nay" on the amendment -- a pro-Communist vote.

The purpose of H.R. 8219 was to grant the Organization of African Unity diplomatic immunity and tax-exempt status in the United States. The OAU has lavishly financed the Red terrorists now making war on such friends of the United States as South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola, and Mozambique. Harrington voted "Yea" -- a vote in favor of this pro-Red outfit.

- H.R. 11771 dealt with credits to the Reds. The Ichord amendment would have prevented the Export-Import Bank from extending the credit of the U.S. taxpayers to guarantee loans to Communist countries. Harrington voted "Nay" to the amendment -- a pro-Communist vote.

- H.R. 11575 concerned race relations in the military. Noting the disgraceful collapse of discipline in the three largest of our armed services, members of the House Appropriations Committee voted to cut pay for 700 "race relations counselors" from the Defense Department request. According to Chairman George Mahon of the Appropriations panel, the military services now spend \$35 million a year for racist sensitivity training, barrages of propaganda designed to induce racial guilt in white servicemen, and "rap sessions" in which enlisted men are encouraged to call their officers by their first names and to scream racist

epithets. Congressman Ron Dellums sought to restore the full complement of racial agitators to the military services but the House turned down his motion. Harrington voted for the Dellums motion -- a vote for racial agitation.

- H.R. 937 had to do with voting a \$475,000 appropriation for the House Internal Security Committee. Harrington voted "Nay," a vote clearly in line with the annual drive by the Communist Party U.S.A. to abolish the HISC.

- H.J. Res 205 concerned the proposed Atlantic Union delegation. In convention with similar world-government groups from Europe, the delegation would have met to "explore" the submerging of U.S. sovereignty in "a possible Atlantic Union." Harrington voted "Yes" on this first-step approach to ultimate destruction of American independence.

* * * * *

- Confiscation of all guns in the hands of responsible citizens can only lead to the establishment of a tyrannical central government -- as history has proved, and as will be documented in the next chapter.

CHAPTER IX

WHY COMMUNISTS URGE GUN CONTROL

All tyrannies begin with the confiscation of firearms.

Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler knew the purpose of arms control when he stated:

“The most foolish mistake we could possibly make would be to allow subject races to carry arms. History shows that all conquerors who have allowed their subject races to bear arms, have prepared their own downfall.”

GUN REGISTRATION AIDED NAZI SWEEP IN WORLD WAR II

In Germany, gun confiscation allowed Hitler to transform that nation from a republic into a total dictatorship -- without individual freedom of any kind -- in a very short time.

In 1939 and 1940, Finland, with a population of only four million (but with an unusually large number of trained riflemen) was able to resist and humiliate the mammoth armies of the Soviet Union, whose population then totaled about 170 million.

Poland, the Low Countries, France, Denmark, Norway and Czechoslovakia all had firearms registration laws prior to World War II. As the Nazi hordes swept over Europe they merely confiscated the

firearms registration lists in the various countries and seized all registered privately-owned guns.

Because of restrictive firearms regulations in England, the British found themselves virtually without personal weapons to defend their homes and families as they faced the Nazi armies across the English Channel in 1940. This resulted in an urgent plea from Great Britain to the United States for small arms for its citizenry.

In his book, *Their Finest Hour*, Prime Minister Winston Churchill described the arrival of the 200,000 rifles shipped by the United States to England: According to Churchill:

“When the ships from America approached our shores with their priceless arms, special trains were waiting in all the ports to receive their cargoes....By the end of July we were an armed nation, so far as parachute or airborne landings were concerned. We had become a ‘hornet’s nest.’ Anyhow, if we had to go down fighting (which I did not anticipate), a lot of our men and some women had weapons in their hands.”

If the gun-control measures being considered in 1974 by the U.S. Congress should become law, resulting in ultimate gun confiscation, and if at some future time the United States should come under enemy attack, could we count on any nation in the world shipping guns to our citizens to defend themselves as we supplied

Why Communists Urge Gun Control

British civilians in 1940?

WHAT COMMUNIST LEADERS SAY ABOUT GUN CONTROL

Not everyone who wants guns registered or confiscated is a Communist, of course, but there can be little question that gun confiscation has played a key role in Communist conquests throughout the world.

Disarming the citizens prior to seizing control of the country has long been Communist strategy - a fact the Liberals, who promote gun control, refuse to acknowledge.

An editorial in the August 1970 issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* was the result of research in the Library of Congress to determine the views of top policymakers of the Communist Russian Revolution of 1917 concerning the private ownership of firearms.

Following are quotations from that study:

FROM LENIN:

"Make mass searches and hold executions for found arms." (From Lenin's *Collected Works*, Vol. 35, 4th edition, p. 286.)

"Only the Soviets can effectively arm the proletariat and disarm the bourgeoisie. Unless this is done, the victory of socialism is impossible." (From Lenin's *Collected Works, Theses and Report on Bourgeoisie Democracy and the Dictatorship of the*

Proletariat, March 4, 1919. Vol. 28, p. 466.)

FROM TROTSKY:

To insure quick Communist victory in civil warfare, there "arises the necessity of disarming the bourgeoisie and arming the workers, of creating a Communist army...." (From *Manifesto of the Communist International to the Proletariat of the entire World in A Documentary History of Communism*, ed. by Robert V. Daniels, New York, Random House, 1960, Vol. 2, p. 90.)

FROM STALIN:

"If the opposition disarms, well and good. If it refuses to disarm, we shall disarm it ourselves." (J.V. Stalin, *Reply to the discussion on the Political Reports of the Central Committee*, Dec. 7, 1927. *Stalin's Works*, Vol. 10, p. 378)

In conclusion, the aforementioned editorial in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* stated:

"The word 'bourgeoisie' which crops up so often in the remarks of Lenin and Trotsky is French for 'middle class.' The Communists twisted it into an epithet or dirty word for anyone who disagreed with them.

"Nowadays the bourgeoisie who are to be disarmed include everyone who would oppose a Communist takeover of any country including the United States. The thrust of current

Soviet propaganda makes that clear."

GUN CONFISCATION PRECEDES RED TAKEOVERS

In Czechoslovakia, a firearms registration law enabled the Communists to locate and disarm the citizens, making them helpless when the Communists moved in.

Just before the Communists seized control in Hungary all firearms were taken into police custody. As a result, the Hungarian people opposing the takeover were left to fight Red tanks with rocks and clubs.

The Communists pursue this strategy in all of their conquests.

In this connection, Congressman John R. Rarick on November 4, 1971, declared:

"History confirms that registration of firearms inevitably leads to confiscation, followed by enslavement of peoples.

"Cuban gun laws under Batista were intended to prevent Castro's guerrillas from obtaining firearms, but only loyal Cubans registered their guns. Castro's revolutionaries did not abide by the law. So, today, Castro has all the guns and the Cubans do not even have Cuba."

A UPI dispatch of May 6, 1973, from Chile, then under Communist control, reported that the army on that date "revoked all civilian gun permits in Santiago Province in the first day of

a state of emergency decreed by Chile's Marxist Government."

The previously-mentioned editorial in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* quoted a refugee from Communism as stating that only 5% of Russians are Communists. When asked how 5% could control the entire country, the refugee - a man with a doctor's degree and command of seven languages - replied simply: "They have all the guns."

DEFENSELESS AMERICANS?

Guns in the hands of law-abiding citizens are our main protection against a dictator, a collaborator with world Communism, taking over the United States of America.

On July 22, 1957, Judge J.L. Auxier of the 35th Judicial District of Kentucky pointed out:

"The enemies who expect to destroy our country from within or without, find it vital to their success that no arms be in the hands of the people."

So, whether your gun is taken from you by your own government through gun-confiscation laws, or by an enemy, you will be unable to defend your home and your family against tyranny at home or an invader from abroad.

Is this the way free Americans want to live - completely at the mercy of a

possible federal dictatorship?

* * * * *

How the disarming of the American people is the first step toward a Communist-controlled world government is discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER X

NO PRIVATELY-OWNED GUNS IN A WORLD GOVERNMENT

An increasing number of Americans are becoming aware of the awesome power and influence now wielded by the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). So great is that power that the CFR has been described as "the invisible government."

WHAT IS THE C.F.R.?

Membership in the CFR numbers a little over 1500* and represents all religious faiths and also the following fields: finance, government, business, labor, military, education, and mass media communications.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT of July 20, 1964, had this to say about the CFR:

"The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations is the same as the ultimate aim of international Communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make the United States an official part of it."

In tracing the origin of the CFR, Dan Smoot in his book, *THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT* ** stated that it was incorporated in 1921, and then went on to say:

*Membership list at the back of this book.

**Available from American Opinion, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178.

"The Council did not amount to a great deal until 1927 when the Rockefeller family (through the various Rockefeller foundations and funds) began to pour money into it. Before long, the Carnegie foundations (and later, the Ford Foundation) began to finance the Council

"In 1929 the Council (largely with Rockefeller gifts) acquired its present headquarters property: The Harold Pratt House, 58 E. 68th Street, New York City."

Gary Allen, in an article in the October 1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION** magazine gave the following background information on the CFR:

"The Council on Foreign Relations was created in the aftermath of World War I, when it became clear that America was not going to join the League of Nations, an early effort to create a formal World Government.

"Among the founding fathers of the Council were such potentates of international banking as J.P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Paul Warburg, Otto Kahn, and Jacob Schiff. It was the same clique which had engineered the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. They were also responsible for the Marxist graduated income tax, which they avoided for themselves by at the same time creating their own tax-free foundations."

C.F.R. CONTROLS BOTH PARTIES

Members of the CFR have been increasing their influence in every Administration since that of President Franklin

*395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178

D. Roosevelt. Regardless of whether Democrats or Republicans occupy the White House, the CFR manages to have its members slotted into the key policy-making positions. Which accounts for there now being no difference between the two parties.

CFR members are sprinkled throughout both Houses of Congress to promote and pressure for legislation desired by the Council. Chief workhorse for the CFR in the U.S. Senate is Hubert Humphrey. Also, it should be noted that Senator Birch Bayh, one of the chief pushers of gun-control measures in the Senate, is a member of the CFR.

Today the CFR exercises total control over the Nixon Administration which has obediently carried out the following Communist-accommodating policies advocated by the Council on Foreign Relations: Disarmament without inspections, increased trade with the Communists, and detente with the Soviet Union and Red China.

ULTIMATE AIM -- WORLD GOVERNMENT

In Study No. 7 entitled "Basic Aims of U.S. Foreign Policy," published November 25, 1959, by the Council on Foreign Relations is found the following:

"The U.S. must strive to:

"(A) Build a new international order (which) must be responsive to world aspirations for peace, (and) for social and economic change... To accomplish this the U.S. must:

“(1) Search for an international order in which the freedom of nations is recognized as interdependent and in which many policies are jointly undertaken by free-world states with differing political, economic and social systems, and including states labeling themselves as ‘socialist.’”

Used in this context, for “socialist” read “Communist.”

In the House of Representatives on April 28, 1972, Congressman John R. Rarick declared:

“The CFR is the establishment. Not only does it have influence and power in key decision-making positions at the highest levels of government to apply pressure from above but it also finances and uses individuals and groups to bring pressure from below to justify the high-level decisions for converting the United States from a sovereign, constitutional Republic into a servile member-state of a one-world dictatorship.”

KISSINGER -- THE C.F.R.'S NO. 1 MAN

President Richard Nixon's* chief advisor on foreign policy is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who is, of course, a CFR member. Born on May 27, 1923, in Fuerth, Germany, he emigrated to the

*On August 9, 1974, two days after President Richard Nixon announced his resignation in the wake of the Watergate scandals, Vice President Gerald Ford was sworn in as President. He retained Kissinger as his Secretary of State and promised to continue Nixon's foreign policy.

United States in 1938 as a result of Nazi persecution of Jews. Kissinger became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1943. He graduated from Harvard in 1950, received his M.A. degree in 1952, and a Ph.D. in 1954 in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. In 1955 and 1956, Kissinger was on the staff of the Council on Foreign Relations as the director of nuclear weapons and foreign policy studies. From 1956 until 1958, he was director of a special studies project for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and for a number of years has been closely associated with Nelson Rockefeller.

In an article entitled "Campaigning for the New World Order," Gary Allen, in the February 1974 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine divulged:

"Years ago, Nelson Rockefeller demanded, and received, the privilege of naming his own men to top administrative posts on all important Republican committees -- including the vital national, Senatorial, Congressional, and policy committees. His demand for top patronage was reluctantly agreed to after he threatened to cut off all Rockefeller and Rockefeller-controlled financial contributions. The effect on the Republican Party has been all too clear."

Thus, it was Rockefeller who insisted that Kissinger become the mold of foreign policy for the Nixon Administration.

KISSINGER'S SINISTER SECRECY

Washington-based Paul Scott in his column of March 15, 1974, stated that Western European leaders are becoming convinced that "the Nixon-Kissinger Administration is primarily interested in developing a 'new international order' in close relationship with the Russians."

They cite the signing of 67 bilateral U.S.-Soviet agreements, ranging from political consultation to joint space exploration since Nixon took office, as a clear indication that the Nixon-Kissinger policy puts relationship with Communist Russia ahead of proven allies.

Discussing what he termed "Kissinger's highly unusual and secretive methods of dealing with top Soviet leaders," Paul Scott on April 10, 1974, revealed:

"During his recent visit to the Soviet Union, Kissinger cut himself off from U.S. military and diplomatic personnel in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and utilized the Soviet communication system for transmitting messages back to the President.

"Proposals handed Kissinger by Soviet leaders were sent to the White House via Kremlin radio to the Soviet Embassy in Washington and then hand-carried to the President or Kissinger's staff by Russian diplomatic personnel rather than through the U.S. communication systems of the Defense and State Departments."

Scott also disclosed in his column that in private conversations with members of Congress, the President's

military advisors have complained that Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin has a closer relationship with Secretary of State Kissinger than they do.

Four times in the past two years, Dobrynin has accompanied Kissinger when he flew to Moscow aboard the President's special Air Force plane. In contrast, Kissinger has never invited a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to accompany him on these trips although in most instances they involved U.S. national security.

"NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER" -- CODE
WORD FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

In place of the longstanding U.S. policy of containing Communism as an evil opponent of freedom, the Nixon-Kissinger policy is now one of encouraging Russia and Communist China to join in the building of a "new international order" which is to evolve from the converging political and economic forces now working in the world.

The following statements have repeatedly appeared in Kissinger's writings: "We must construct an international order." "Institutions based on present concepts of national sovereignty are not enough."

The world super-state, according to Kissinger, "will not come quickly; many intermediate stages must be traversed before it can be reached. It is not too early, however, to prepare ourselves for this step beyond the nation-state."

Supporters of world government are

changing their strategy from a direct approach to an indirect approach to world government to accommodate Kissinger's plans.

Paul Scott, in his column of November 16, 1973, referred to a little-publicized speech made in October by CFR-member Richard N. Gardner, Professor of Law and International Organization at Columbia University.

In that speech Gardner stated:

“Our best hope for the foreseeable future seems to be, not in building up a few ambitious central institutions...but rather in the much more decentralized...and pragmatic process of inventing or adapting institutions of limited jurisdiction and selected membership to deal with specific problems...

“In short, we are likely to do better by building our ‘house of world order’ from the bottom up rather than from the top down.”

Gardner termed this new strategy “an end run around national sovereignty, eroding it piece by piece.” He predicted that such an approach “is likely to get us to world order faster than the old-fashioned frontal assault.”

Gardner then went on to say:

“The hopeful aspect of the present situation is that even as nations resist appeals for ‘world government’ and ‘the surrender of sovereignty,’ technological, economic and political interests are forcing them to establish more and more far-ranging

institutions to manage their mutual interdependence."

INTERNATIONAL BANKERS AND "BIG BUSINESS" PUSH WORLD GOVERNMENT

In the June 1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine, Gary Allen, in an article entitled "The World Government That Already Is," briefly discussed CFR-member James Warburg, "scion of the international banking family which was principally responsible for the creation of the Federal Reserve System that controls our money, and which also financed Lenin and Trotsky from its New York and Frankfurt operations."

On February 17, 1950, Warburg told a committee of the U.S. Senate:

"We shall have world government whether or not you like it -- by conquest or consent."

For the last 40 years, the United States has been moving away from free enterprise and into state capitalism -- a merger of industry and government. What both President Nixon and the Kremlin's most powerful man, Leonid Brezhnev, subscribe to is the belief in the growing interdependency of the USA and the USSR -- and this belief is shared in by an increasing number of "big business" firms and international banking institutions.

The "new world order" -- the world super-state is not one based on the sanctity of the individual but, rather,

it is absolutist and socialist in nature.
In the aforementioned article Gary Allen declared:

“The reality of socialism is that it is not a movement to divide the wealth, as its super-rich promoters would have us believe, but a movement to consolidate and control wealth.

“It is not a movement to crush monopoly, as its less sophisticated adherents mistakenly believe, but a movement to establish and maintain monopoly.

“If you control the apex, the power pinnacle of a world government, you have the ultimate monopoly.”

The last twenty-five years have seen the rise of the multinational corporation. Two-thirds of the world's largest corporations are headquartered in the United States -- almost all of them heavily involved in international business. It is these giant international cartels who are using their vast economic power to fashion a one-world super-state under their control.

Roy Ash, Nixon's chief of the Advisory Council on Executive Organization, spelled it out clearly on May 18, 1972, in a speech before the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. According to Ash:

“Increasing economic and business interdependence among nations is the keynote of the next two decades of world business...decades that will see major steps toward a single world economy evolve out of today's increasingly interacting, but

still separate, national economies.

"Individual national economies will melt into a single world economic system....

"A single world economy is that higher order of integration for the decades ahead..."

And then arrogantly demanding the price the United States must pay to achieve this "single world economic system," Ash declared:

"Some aspects of individual sovereignty must be given over to supra-national authority...in embracing all the countries of the world."

In his context, when Ash uses the words "individual sovereignty," he, of course, refers to the national sovereignty of the United States and the rights of individual persons as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution.

Who are these multinational corporations who are, in essence, seeking to sacrifice the national sovereignty of the United States on the altar of their greed for profit and world power?

Many multinationals operate in more than fifty countries and derive from twenty-five percent to more than fifty percent of their income from sales outside the United States. Included in this list are such giants as International Telephone & Telegraph (ITT), Standard Oil of New Jersey (Exxon), National Cash Register, Colgate-Palmolive, Charles Pfizer, General Motors, General Electric,

Goodyear, Ford, and International Business Machines (IBM). The latter company, conducts business in 100 countries, backed by a work force of nearly a quarter of a million employees. IBM operates seventeen plants run by wholly-owned subsidiaries.

These key multinationals look upon themselves as "citizens of the world" who are above "petty nationalism."

For example, *BUSINESS WEEK* magazine of December 19, 1970, quoted Robert Stevenson, the Ford Company's executive vice president for international automotive operations, as stating: "We don't consider ourselves basically an American company. We are a multinational company."

And then Ford's Mr. Stevenson continued:

"It is our goal to be in every single country there is. Iron Curtain countries, Russia, China. We at Ford Motor Company look at a world map without any boundaries."

THE RED LINE newsletter, published by the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, in its January 24, 1974, issue quoted Moscow's *INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS* as having compiled a list of the Kremlin's favorite U.S. trade partners. First on the list was Occidental Petroleum, headed by U.S. oil tycoon Armand Hammer, a long-time friend of the Soviet Union and son of one of the major financiers of the U.S. Communist Party in its early

days. Among the other U.S. companies favored by the Soviet Union are: International Harvester, Caterpillar Tractor, Westinghouse Electric, U.S. Steel, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical, Reynolds Metals, Alliance Tool and Die, and Pepsico, which will soon introduce millions of Russians to the "Pepsi generation."

And, of course, U.S. banks are in the forefront of this drive for a "new economic order."

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT of December 4, 1972, reported that:

"Ten years ago, only a handful of the largest U.S. banks -- mostly based in New York -- had offices abroad. Today more than 100 banks all over America have about 575 foreign branches. Total assets of foreign branches reached almost \$70 billion on June 30, 1972, nearly 10 times the roughly \$7.5 billion of mid-1965, according to a new study by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board."

THE ROCKEFELLER DYNASTY AT THE CONTROL SWITCH

Gary Allen, in his article in the June 1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine made this observation about the world-government-promoting Council on Foreign Relations:

"Originally, the Council was controlled by a consortium of Morgan partners and agents, but over the years Morgan influence has receded; and the Rockefeller family has gained mastery of the organization. The

CFR is often facetiously referred to these days as the 'Rockefeller foreign office,' but it is strictly kidding on the square."

The chairman of the board of the CFR is David Rockefeller, thought by many to be the most powerful individual in the United States. David Rockefeller heads the incredibly influential Chase Manhattan Bank which by 1973 had accumulated an admitted \$39 billion in assets. This does not include a major portion of their business carried on through affiliated banks overseas, a figure not consolidated on their balance sheet. Chase Manhattan has 28 foreign branches on its own, plus a globe-encircling string of 50,000 correspondent banking offices. The mind boggles at such financial power!

In his article Gary Allen stated that Congressional sources had revealed that Chase Manhattan, through its combined trust departments, holds enough stock in fifty-five major corporations in the United States to exercise some measure of control.

According to Allen, the board of directors of the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank consists of the richest and most powerful men in America.

And then he continued:

"Today, David Rockefeller is a money magnate, wielding unprecedented power, expanding or inhibiting the economies of whole nations by his day-to-day decisions. The power David wields, one of his

biographers says, crosses all borders, can make or destroy governments, start and stop wars, profoundly influence everyone's life - including yours.'"

Remember all that talk in years gone by, which was extensively carried by the Liberal press, regarding "regional alliances of Free World countries against Communist encroachment?" The Rockefeller task force at that time was adopting the "soft" approach to world government, while at the same time firming up the groundwork for the final push for world government. Now, however, the Rockefellers boldly advocate amalgamation with the Communist world.

An Associated Press dispatch of July 26, 1968, reported:

"New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller says as president he would work toward international creation of 'a new world order' based on East-West cooperation instead of conflict.

Even though Nelson Rockefeller's presidential campaign in 1968 fizzled out, nevertheless David's plans for a world super-state go full-speed-ahead because he was able to insert his most highly trained operative, i.e., Henry Kissinger, into the top slot in the Nixon Administration to make and carry out U.S. foreign policy.

TAXPAYERS' DOLLARS USED TO
FORGE WORLD GOVERNMENT

Before the United States and the Union

of Soviet Socialist Republics can be merged into a super-state, the world-government promoters believe that the Soviet economy should be elevated to a point whereby it can be meshed into the U.S. economy. This to be accomplished by the transfer to the Soviet Union of U.S. technological know-how and capital. And that's exactly what's happening now via the U.S. Export-Import Bank.

The Export-Import Bank was started in 1934 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was made an independent U.S. government agency by Congress in 1945. Until 1971, the Ex-Im Bank was prohibited from providing financing to Communist countries. In 1971, however, legislation was passed authorizing this financing if the President made the decision that it is in the national interest. Under this 1971 law, the Ex-Im Bank has been extending credits and guarantees to the Soviet Union, Romania and Poland.

William J. Casey, a new member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and president of the Export-Import Bank, stated on July 9, 1974, that the bank had made loans to the Soviet Union totalling about \$500 million prior to March 1974.

The bank's capital stock and its borrowing and transaction authority are financed by American taxpayers.

Ex-Im Bank makes loans for U.S. exports at 6 percent interest, then, above what it gets from the U.S. Treasury, it borrows new money from commercial

banks at the going interest rate which, as of July 1, 1974, was upwards of 11-1/2 percent. The taxpayers, of course, making up the difference. Thus, in effect, American taxpayers are being compelled to subsidize companies interested in business deals with the U.S.S.R.

Not only does the Ex-Im Bank advance almost half the money needed for Soviet projects, but it obligates U.S. taxpayers by guaranteeing the commercial banks reimbursement against loss if the Soviets default. In this situation, the big international banking institutions, such as Chase Manhattan, simply can't lose.

THE RED LINE newsletter of July 11, 1974, published by the Cardinal Mindszenty Foundation, revealed.

'Ex-Im Bank's first big loan went to build the Soviets' Kama River truck complex, the largest in the world. The bank loaned the Kremlin \$86,420,000 -- amounting to 45 percent of the total project cost - at the low interest rate of 6 percent.

'To match the U.S. Ex-Im Bank loan for the Kama River plant, the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank extended another \$86,420,000 which will be repaid at a higher interest rate than the Soviets will be required to pay back to the taxpayer-supported Ex-Im Bank. How much more interest is a banking secret -- but it will be higher than 6 percent, and Chase Manhattan will be paid off, including interest, before one dime is repaid Ex-Im Bank.'

Congressman John B. Conlan on May 5,

1974, asked these questions:

“Why should American taxpayers make Soviet dictators a free gift of the modernized economic base Russia desperately needs to maintain power over satellite nations and aid their aggression around the world?

“Why should the U.S. subsidize Russia’s buildup of its strategic raw materials capability, when great efforts are needed at home to fill America’s own gaping deficiencies of raw materials?”

Why? Because it was planned that way!

The Congressman also pointed out that Ex-Im Bank loans to Communist Russia have financed exports of nuclear power plants, jet aircraft, and military equipment, as well as machine tools and computer technology that can be used for military purposes.

And then Conlan stated:

“It is obvious to anyone that this headlong rush by American corporations to provide the fruits of U.S. brainpower to the Soviet Union is against all our best national interests.

“The fact that Russian-built trucks and tanks, built to American and British design and powered by American diesel engines, were supplied by the Soviets to the North Vietnamese army for use against us on the battlefield should be reason enough to stop Ex-Im Bank credits.”

But such aid to the Soviet Union will not be stopped. In fact, it can be expected that such loans will be increased as this

function is a vital cog in the world-government plot.

MAKING THE U.S. DEPENDENT ON THE U.S.S.R.

HUMAN EVENTS, the Washington-based weekly, in its January 19, 1974, issue reported that presidential assistant Peter Flanigan had visited Congressman Benjamin Blackburn, a strong opponent of expanding trade with the Soviets, in an attempt to persuade the Georgia lawmaker to support a U.S. effort to help explore and develop natural oil and gas deposits in the Soviet Union. (Flanigan, not surprisingly, is a member of the Communist-accommodating Council on Foreign Relations.)

What particularly astonished Blackburn was Flanigan's line of argumentation. Since we couldn't trust the Arabs to sell us oil, he said, we would have to get our energy from a presumably more reliable source, the Soviet Union. Flanigan failed in his mission, as Blackburn thought this sort of reasoning was "crazy."

The proposed deal is as follows: Two American consortia of companies are attempting to have the Export-Import Bank finance the development, exploration and production of natural gas in the U.S.S.R. One consortium includes Occidental Petroleum, El Paso Natural Gas and the Bechtel Corp.; the other consortium consists of Tenneco, Texas Eastern Transmission, and Brown and Root, a Texas engineering firm. The price

tag? \$10 billion, a major portion to be financed through the taxpayer-financed Ex-Im Bank.

The two-pronged proposal calls for bringing gas 2,000 miles from Siberia to Vladivostok, and then across the Pacific Ocean; and from western Siberia across the Atlantic.

The gas could not arrive here until 1980, but American taxpayers would start paying for it now with a \$49.5 million loan from the Ex-Im Bank. According to *THE PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY REPORT* of April 1974 this Siberian gas would cost "six times our present gas prices."

The United States does not have to go to Siberia for gas. In addition to the untapped gas on our continental shelf, we have the world's largest supply of coal available for gasification. These billions of dollars of capital should be invested in the U.S. -- not Russia -- to develop new sources of energy.

After President Nixon's telling us we should not be dependent on Arab oil, the Nixon-Kissinger Administration tells us we should, instead, be dependent on Communist Russia for Siberian gas.

Making the U.S. dependent on the U.S.S.R. is a prime requisite in the one-worlders' scheme to establish a super-state. It's what Nixon and Kissinger mean when they use the word "interdependence."

A WORLD CURRENCY BEING PLANNED

The multinational corporations are now

pushing for an international authority to protect their financial investments.

In February 1973, at a California conference, Professor Richard N. Cooper of Yale University proposed a plan to "establish a world central bank." In April international banker George Olmsted announced: "A one-world economic system is both desirable and inevitable," and called for "an economic one-world." Two days later, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* echoed Olmsted with: "The world now needs a central bank."

Paul Scott, in a column in April, predicted that the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which now holds as much gold as the U.S. government (thirteen billion dollars) would become "a world central bank with tremendous economic and financial power from which political power over nations would develop."

On February 23, 1974, columnist Scott stated that the financial and monetary problems created by the quadrupling of crude oil prices have placed the IMF in a strategic position to become one of the most influential international agencies in the world.

This new and expanded role for the IMF was forecast in the previously-referred-to speech by Richard N. Gardner in October 1973.

Predicting unprecedented powers for the IMF, Gardner said:

"We are embarked on an ambitious negotiation for the reform of the

international monetary system, aimed at phasing out the dollar standard.

"The accomplishment of these objectives will inevitably require a revitalization of the International Monetary Fund, which will be given unprecedented powers to create new international reserves and to influence national decisions on exchange rates and the domestic monetary and fiscal policies."

Scott also reported that H. Johannes Witteveen, the IMF's director-general and a leading advocate of world government, had recently told his organization's Committee of 20 that the IMF authority must be expanded so it can become the central international agency to manage the world's monetary and financial problems.

CFR-member William McChesney Martin, former chairman of America's central bank, the Federal Reserve System, has been quoted as demanding:

"Further evolution along the path toward a world central bank will require nations to accept further limitations on their freedom of independent action, in their own and others' interest."

THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Paul Scott in his column of February 8, 1974, reported on private talks which had taken place between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Rabasa. According to Scott:

“Their discussions centered around how the worldwide energy crisis, food, and population problems can be used to push for adoption by the United Nations of a charter of ‘the economic rights and duties of states.’”

To move toward international control over food reserves, the U.S. and Mexican governments have agreed to jointly promote a world food conference to be organized under United Nations auspices in 1974.

It is Kissinger’s contention that no one nation can cope with the energy and food problems and that new international machinery and political organizations must be set up to handle them.

And then Scott continued:

‘In top-level circles at the United Nations, the proposed ‘economic rights’ charter is being described as the beginning of the development of a constitution for a world community or ‘new international order.’”

Gary Allen, in the October 1973 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION*, discussed the role of the United Nations in the planned supra-state:

“Some well-informed observers anticipate an early division of the world into three spheres of political control: one area under the hegemony of the United States and Europe, a second controlled by the Soviets, and a third by the Red Chinese.

“The troika system would then be merged at the top, and the United

Nations would become the formal seat of world government."

RED CONTROL OF THE U.N.

As of June 1974 the total membership of the United Nations was 135 - more than half with fewer people than live in New York City. Many of these recently-admitted, newly-created primitive "nations" are so obscure that few Americans ever heard of them. Offhand, can you locate the Maldivé Islands, Bahrain, Botswana, The Gambia, Sri Lanka or Qatar? Probably not. Yet these postage-stamp countries (the Maldivé Islands have a population of only 110,000) *each has one vote in the General Assembly of the UN - the same as the United States of America has.* (The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has three votes, its own, plus a vote each for Byelorussia and the Ukraine, which are provinces of Russia.)

Of these 135 members, practically all are anti-American and most are Marxist.

William E. Dunham in a "Correction, Please!" column in *The Review of THE NEWS* revealed that when the United Nations was founded there was a secret arrangement whereby the Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs was permanently to be a Communist.

As G. Edward Griffin points out in

The Fearful Master,* his authoritative study of the United Nations:

“One of the most important positions within the entire United Nations, if not the most important, is that of Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs. Most Americans have never even heard of this position, much less anything about the man who holds the job. The Undersecretary-General for Political and Security Council Affairs has three main areas of responsibility. They Are:

“(1) Control of all military and police functions of the United Nations peacekeeping forces.

“(2) Supervision of all disarmament moves on the part of member nations.

“(3) Control of all atomic energy ultimately entrusted to the United Nations for peaceful and other purposes.”

During the period 1946-1973, this key position in the UN has been held by a representative of the USSR, with the exception of 1958-1960 when the post was held by Dragoslav Protitch of Communist Yugoslavia.

WORLD GOVERNMENT -- GOAL OF
THE COMMUNISTS

Dan Smoot accurately summarized the fatal flaw of an American foreign policy which causes the United States to become increasingly entwined within the political

*Available from American Opinion, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass, 02178.

framework of other nations when he declared in his book, *The Invisible Government*:

"The fact is that every step the United States takes toward political and economic entanglements with the rest of the world is a step toward realization of the end object of Communism: creating a one-world socialist, political and economic system in which we will be one of the subjugated provinces."

It will be recalled that it was Lenin, one of the masterminds of the world Communist conspiracy who stated:

"A single world economic system is essential for the final triumph of socialism." (Note: Communists refer to their form of government as "socialism.")

The March 6, 1961, issue of *THE DAN SMOOT REPORT*, revealed:

"In 1936 the Communist International formally presented its three-stage plan for achieving world government.

"Stage 1. Socialize the economies of all nations, particularly the 'western capitalistic democracies';

"Stage 2. Bring about federal unions of various groupings of the socialized nations;

"Stage 3. Amalgamate all of the federal unions into one worldwide union of socialist states."

The following passage, according to Smoot, appears in the official program of the 1936 Communist International:

"Dictatorship can be established only by a victory of socialism in

different countries or groups of countries, after which the proletarian republics would unite on federal lines with those already in existence, and this system of federal unions would expand...at length forming the World Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

The May 8, 1970, issue of *AMERICA'S FUTURE* stated:

"Communists seldom if ever make any secret of their aims. All the dangerous misconceptions about those aims arise in the minds of well-meaning but self-deluded Westerners who seek to assure us that Communism is mellowing, is growing more civilized, that fears of Communist aggressions are merely bogey-men of unthinking anti-Communists, that Reds can be dealt with through compromise, agreement, treaties, trade and so forth, the way we deal with other nations."

The international Communist conspiracy has one overall aim - one which it has never disavowed - and that is to dominate and control the entire world.

The article in *AMERICA'S FUTURE* also referred to a dispatch by Frank Starr, *CHICAGO TRIBUNE* bureau chief in Moscow, reporting on a speech made by Communist party chief and dictator of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev, during the celebration of Lenin's 100th birthday. (Note: This is the same Brezhnev to whom the Nixon-Kissinger Administration has made so many concessions in recent years.)

In his speech, Brezhnev declared:

"The Russian people are entrusted with an historical mission to lead all humanity to Communism. That mission was entrusted to us by history itself, bequeathed to us by Lenin. And our people, our party, are resolved to fulfill it to the end."

The CFR masterminds - the international bankers and "big business" - plan to "buy" control of the world supra-state, using not only their incredible wealth but U.S. taxpayers' dollars as well. The international Communist conspiracy, which effectively controls a number of governments throughout the world, plans to control this "new international order" by using not only their vast natural resources and manpower, but also the tactics of terror, deceit and subversion.

THE C.F.R.'S C.E.D. AND GUN CONFISCATION

As has been seen in this chapter, even its promoters admit that world government would seriously impair if not totally destroy the national sovereignty of the United States of America.

Loss of national sovereignty means not only the loss of the power to control the destiny of a nation, it also means the loss of the rights of the individual citizens in that nation.

One of the direct links between the Council on Foreign Relations and the "big business" community is the Committee for Economic Development (CED).

The CED is, actually, the domestic

branch of the CFR. Whereas activities of the CFR itself are geared to control the foreign policy of the United States, the CED primarily concerns itself with the domestic policy of this country.

The CFR and the CED are certainly aware of the powers reserved to the States by the U.S. Constitution. It is, therefore, their No. 1 priority goal to nullify the power of the individual States, leaving them at the mercy of the then all-powerful federal government, a government controlled by men belonging to the CFR and the CED.

In July 1967, the CED released a report entitled "Modernizing State Governments in which it was recommended that the *only* State elective officials be the governor and a jointly elected lieutenant governor. All other public officials, such as the Attorney General, State Comptroller, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Education, etc., would be appointed by the governor.

Under this set-up the CFR-CED conglomerate could deal solely with an all-powerful State governor who could carry out their dictates by simple executive decree.

As could be expected, the CFR's Committee for Economic Development has long been pushing for metropolitan government. Metro calls for consolidating independent divisions of local government into the collective whole, first by merging townships, cities and counties, and then

one State with another State or States into a federal region. On February 10, 1972, President Nixon, by executive decree established ten Federal Regional Councils whose purpose is to ultimately take over the main functions of the States, thus destroying local self-government in this country. The rulers of these Federal Regional Councils are, of course, bureaucrats appointed by the White House.

* * * * *

The power-mad promoters of world government know that when the people of this country find out what they are planning both in this country and on the world scene, there could be a revolution against such tyranny not unlike the American War of Independence in 1776. That is why their plans include the confiscation of all privately owned guns in this country.

Not surprisingly, Gordon N. Johnson, Chief of Police, Minneapolis, in an article in the January 3, 1974, issue of the *MANCHESTER (N.H.) UNION LEADER*, identified the CFR's Committee for Economic Development as having endorsed gun confiscation.

On February 1, 1974, Congressman Jonathan Bingham, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, introduced a gun-confiscation bill, H.R. 3547. Describing his proposed legislation, Bingham asserted:

"By outlawing private possession of handguns, it requires that current

owners of handguns -- legal or illegal as far as current law is concerned -- turn in those guns. It provides a period of 180 days after enactment of the ban for citizens to turn in their handguns for the market value, which is to be paid by the government. After that grace period, *anyone possessing a handgun would be...subject to prosecution, and if found guilty, subject to fine, imprisonment, or both.*" (Emphasis added)

So here we see the "teeth" of the world-government dragon: a bill proposed by a CFR member to actually imprison responsible American citizens who fail to turn in guns they own for sporting purposes or self-protection. Megalomaniacal as these supra-state promoters may be -- clearly they mean business!

A PROPOSED "NEW" CONSTITUTION FOR THE U.S. TO FACILITATE WORLD GOVERNMENT

Another organization closely associated with the Council on Foreign Relations is the Ford Foundation. A high percentage of the trustees of the Ford Foundation are members of the CFR. Also, on a number of occasions, the Ford Foundation has made sizable grants to the Council.

In 1953, the Ford Foundation established the Fund for the Republic which promptly put on its payroll a number of Communist-fronters, in keeping with the

Leftwing-extremist policies it advocates.

Then, in 1959, the Fund for the Republic set up the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions located at Santa Barbara, Calif.

THE CENTER magazine, published by The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, in its September-October 1970 issue, carried an article entitled "Constitution for a United Republics of America."

The old adage, "Seeing is believing," was never more applicable. No one, unless he had actually read the words of this proposed "new Constitution" would believe it. It calls for the scrapping of the U.S. Constitution which had made the United States of America the greatest nation on earth -- until the CFR conspirators took over. It proposes such things as "the Planning Board," "the Watchkeeper," and "the Regulator."

It would establish a "Senate" composed of "Senators" having previously been "former Presidents, Vice Presidents, Overseers, Chairmen of the Planning Board, and Governors General of the Republics." Other members to this new "Senate" would be appointed by the President. All would have membership for life.

In other words, a new "Senate" with every single member under the complete control of the CFR.

The members of the new "House of Representatives" would have one function

only and that would be to rubber-stamp legislation demanded by the president-dictator.

In the context of this book it is worthy of note that one of the duties of the new "House of Representatives" would be:

"To assist in the maintenance of world order, and, for this purpose, when the President shall recommend, to vest such jurisdiction in international legislative, judicial, or administrative organizations as shall be consistent with the national interest."

It will be recalled that in times past, and doubtless in the future as well, whenever the Nixon-Kissinger policies call for aid in some way to Communist Russia, it is always claimed to be "in the national interest."

In the Judicial Branch, the "new Constitution" calls for "a Principal Justice," several other bodies, and then the "Court of Rights and Duties."

To all intents and purposes this proposed "new Constitution" abolishes the Bill of Rights for individuals as guaranteed in the U.S. Constitution.

And, as could be expected, the following passage is listed in the "new Constitution" as Section 12 of Article VIII:

"No person shall bear arms or possess lethal weapons except police, members of the armed forces, or those licensed under law according to rules established by the Court of Rights and Duties."

Lest one pooh-pooh this outrageous "new Constitution" as being too "way out," too fantastic to be taken seriously, remember, these promoters of world government -- these conspirators who have worked for years to undermine the U.S. Constitution and destroy the rights of American citizens -- have not only managed to take over control of the federal government, but have access to countless billions of dollars including, ironically, taxpayers' dollars.

And so we see that the issue of gun control to "reduce crime," as they claim, is not the simple one that its pushers try to lead the American people to believe. Instead, it is a vital part of a long-planned conspiracy to destroy America!

How the "manipulators," those paving the way for dictatorship in the United States, are operating to deprive American citizens of even the protection of their local police forces, will be discussed in the next chapter.

Is it not now becoming increasingly obvious that *GUN CONTROL MEANS PEOPLE CONTROL?*

CHAPTER XI

**A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE
WOULD ALLOW
NO PRIVATELY-OWNED GUNS**

A UPI dispatch of June 29, 1972, reported that when Assistant Treasury Secretary Eugene T. Rossides testified on that date against Congressman Emanuel Celler's bill to ban the sale of all handguns to private citizens, Rossides said that such a far-reaching law would require a national police force. And that, he said, would take from the States the responsibility of enforcing laws that should remain in their jurisdiction.

In the *FBI'S LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* of February 1968, J. Edgar Hoover declared:

"America has no place for, nor does it need, a national police force. It should be abundantly clear by now that...effective law enforcement is basically a local responsibility.

"In the great area of self-government reserved for States, counties, and cities, the enforcement of the laws is not only their duty but also their right.

"Law-abiding citizens and local officials should vigorously oppose concerted attacks against law enforcement and the devious moves to negate local authority and replace it with federal police power."

William L. Shirer, in his book *The*

Rise and Fall of the Third Reich,* wrote:

"On June 16, 1936, for the first time in German history, a unified police was established for the whole of the Reich -- previously the police had been organized separately by each of the states -- and Himmler was put in charge as Chief of the German Police....The Third Reich, as is inevitable in the development of all totalitarian dictatorships, had become a police state."

A national police force with unlimited powers is one of the most important characteristics of a totalitarian dictatorship. Such a dictatorship could not exist without total control of the police.

BREAKING DOWN THE MORALE OF THE LOCAL POLICE

The plot against local control of the police has been in the making for some time.

In a talk during February of 1962 before the American Bar Association, J. Edgar Hoover stated:

"The Communists have long recognized the irreconcilability of law and their ultimate aims of violent revolution. They cannot tolerate... the existence...of independent law enforcement agencies.

Testifying before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on June 13, 1961, Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Inspector

*Simon and Shuster, New York, 1960

General on the staff of the Central Intelligence Agency, had this to say:

"Our police are among the foremost guardians of freedom and thus a major target of the Communists. The better the (police) force, the greater its efficiency, the higher its competence in preserving the peace, the more vital it is for the Communists to destroy it....

"The Communist technique has been directed primarily toward discrediting the police in the eyes of the people."

In an article in the July 1966 issue of *THE READER'S DIGEST*, Fred E. Inbau, a professor of law at Northwestern University and a member of the Chicago Crime Commission, charged:

"Known Communists and their sympathizers have engaged in police-baiting and 'brutality' smear operations in such diverse areas as the Philadelphia and Harlem riots of 1964, the Watts riot of 1965 and the wave of anti-Vietnamese-war demonstrations.

"The FBI considers the tactic so insidious that it has issued special instructions to its agents explaining that the Communists aims are 'to arouse the passions of the people against law enforcement; to mislead the public, to smear, discredit and weaken law enforcement everywhere; and to divide, confuse and reduce seriously the strength of the opposition to Communism.'"

Senator Strom Thurmond, on October 13, 1969, declared:

"Too often when a policeman attempts to do his duty, he is met with the cry of 'police brutality.' This phrase originated as a Communist and radical slogan intended to turn the tables on the policeman. Instead of focusing attention on the criminal, it focuses on the man who is trying to stop the criminal."

Not only have local police officers been prevented from operating at their maximum effectiveness in the war against crime by criminal-coddling decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, but they have been under attack from another direction -- the establishment of civilian "police review boards." The purpose of such review boards is to destroy the morale of police officers, breed contempt for law enforcement and, in general, promote defiance of authority. The mere existence of a police review board implies that there is "police brutality" against which the public must be protected.

If the actions of police officers are to be constantly reviewed by a group of amateurs, with large representation for minority groups, it is not difficult to imagine the breakdown of morale which results.

If police officers feel that any action they take in an emergency situation dealing with criminals (particularly if they are blacks) is going to be scrutinized by a politically-appointed civilian police review board, fewer arrests will take place with the resultant breaking down

of the maintenance of effective law and order.

The June 1970 edition of the *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* carried an article by J. Edgar Hoover in which he harshly criticized the concept of civilian police review boards.

Saying that police-watchers and self-styled law enforcement reformers have no place in our society, Hoover then charged:

"Their altruistic mouthings are a front and a sham for they have already prejudged law enforcement as an enemy to their nihilistic cause. Their real objective is to intimidate and harass police."

The late FBI director then concluded:

"Our system of government provides adequate and proper safeguards for remedial action against indiscretions of policemen. Certainly, we do not need to resort to sidewalk kangaroo courts made up of militants and malcontents who cannot even discipline themselves."

THE FORD FOUNDATION AND GUN CONFISCATION

Addressing the annual Police Medal of Honor luncheon at the Denver Hilton Hotel on April 16, 1974, former New York Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy stated:

"The time has come for us to disarm the individual citizen."

Murphy would restrict handgun owner-

ship to law-enforcement officials, the military, private security guards and "very few others."

He further said that sportsmen who prefer pistols to long guns should relinquish custody of the weapons when they're not in use for hunting.

Murphy also stated that domestic manufacture, assembly and sale of handguns not suitable for sporting use should be banned totally.

Who is this man, and why are his views noteworthy?

Patrick V. Murphy heads the Police Foundation in Washington which was created in 1970 by the Ford Foundation with a five-year appropriation of \$30 million. The tax-free Ford Foundation could well afford this outlay inasmuch as its assets are in excess of \$3 billion.

FORD FOUNDATION SEEKS TO INFLUENCE POLICE

Shortly after its inception, the Police Foundation announced that part of its program would include "large-scale assistance to as many as five cities with promising plans and demonstrated capacity for major institutional changes" in their police departments.

In the previous chapter mention is made of the tie-in between the Ford Foundation and the Council on Foreign Relations. While the CFR mainly concerns itself with fashioning a one-world super-state, the Ford Foundation is involved in giving

an assist within the United States.

Here is an example of the thinking of the Ford Foundation's Police Foundation:

In the fall of 1972, Chief Frank Dyson issued his "Five Year Plan" for the Dallas Police Department. Dyson is a member of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, which, as previously stated, advocates confiscation of privately-owned guns and extreme leniency for convicted criminals. Dyson's "Five Year Plan" was financed by the Police Foundation.

In his plan, Chief Dyson explained that "the citizens of this and many other communities feel that the police are unaware of their needs; and, further, that the police are unwilling to listen and learn from citizens what they believe the police should do to respond to their needs...."

Following are some of the recommendations of Ford Foundation-controlled Dyson:

"To begin to correct the situation, the management staff believes that the mold of traditionalism in police service must be broken.

"No longer should this Department's administration, in particular, and American police administrators, in general, respond in increased crime and social unrest by demanding more and more policemen, sophisticated weaponry, or the latest gadget

designed by industries who are, in many cases, exploiting the fears of the American people.

"Rather, we must depart dramatically from these ways and a style of police service which is generally reactive. That is, a style where the police wait for things to occur, and only then do they act.

"The new style of policing must be pre-active in nature, so that rather than merely reacting to after-the-fact situations, the police will seek to prevent crime and disorder.

In commenting on Dyson's "Five Year Plan," Alan Stang, in his article entitled "Plans for a National Police Force" in the February 1974 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION*, asked:

"What would the police have to do to 'pre-act -- to act even *before* the crime is committed? The answer, of course, is that they would have to operate not as police but as keepers. In order to 'pre-act,' they would have to keep the people under continuous surveillance.

"And this, if memory serves, is what the police do in a dictatorship. The police 'pre-act' even before anything happens, to prevent the people from rebelling."

Summing up his recommendations Dyson stated:

"The future Dallas Police Department can be visualized as an efficiently organized, elite team of diagnosticians, general practitioners, and specialists who treat social ills within the city of Dallas...."

In other words, according to Dyson, crime is caused not by criminals, but by "social ills." Police should not be police, but social workers, who treat those social ills.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, according to Alan Stang in the aforementioned article, applicants to the Dallas Police Department were accepted even though they failed lie-detector tests. Personnel officials who rejected them were overruled. Training officers were forbidden to reject certain trainees.

Then Stang revealed:

"Among the people hired, even though investigators recommended rejection, were two thieves, a Communist, a couple of marijuana smokers, a prostitute, and a Lesbian.

"Good police officers were leaving. The people they were accustomed to arresting were taking over in the streets."

Fortunately, however, with the assistance of an educational campaign by the Dallas County Support Your Local Police Committee, Ford Foundation-supported Chief Dyson was forced to resign. His successor, Chief Don Byrd has scrapped Dyson's "Five Year Plan."

FORD FOUNDATION FINANCES LAW-BREAKERS

And so it is seen that the Ford Foundation is actually financing efforts to destroy the morale and effectiveness

of our local police forces.

But what is not revealed to the American people by CFR-controlled newspapers, Alan Stang disclosed in his article:

"There are few revolutionary activities the Ford Foundation is unwilling to finance.

"It gave money to the Communist Black Panther Party in Los Angeles; to the Young Lords of Chicago, a revolutionary organization; and to the Movement for a Democratic Military, which is trying to destroy our armed forces. It has given more than a million dollars to the Southwest Conference of La Raza, headed by Maclovio R. Barraza, an identified Communist.

"In other words, the Ford Foundation has been financing the crime wave it now pretends to be fighting, and which makes its Police Foundation 'necessary.'"

It should be noted that the first president of the Ford Foundation's "front," the Police Foundation, was Charles H. Rogovin, who in 1969 "warned" police chiefs throughout the nation that we may need a national police force.

L.E.A.A. -- CRUCIAL FIRST STEP TO A NATIONAL POLICE FORCE

Reacting to the ever-increasing crime rate in the United States, Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 which became law on June 19, 1968.

Under this Act, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was

established within the Department of Justice under authority of the Attorney General. The purpose of LEAA is to funnel federal funds to local and State law-enforcement agencies.

Of course, the States have the power to raise their own revenues for police purposes. As a matter of fact, local spending on law enforcement has multiplied more than 7 times -- up from less than \$1 billion in 1964 to more than \$7 billion in 1973.

Why, then, the need for federal funds? Because it's all part of the plan.

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT for June 10, 1974, revealed that:

"The U.S. Government, through its Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has poured \$3.5 billion in the last five years to help State and local crime-fighting agencies."

On August 6, 1973, President Nixon signed legislation extending the life of LEAA through fiscal 1976 and appropriating \$3.2 billion for federal aid to local and State law-enforcement agencies.

When signing the measure, Nixon said, "This is a program we're all proud of and it's done the job."

Has it?

Scripps-Howard staff writer Richard Starnes on July 15, 1974, divulged the following:

"Offenses listed in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports increased 17 percent in the first three months

of this year compared with the same period in 1973."

However, the crime picture is even worse than that because a study by LEAA admitted that less than half the crimes committed are being reported to the police. It appears that in some cities the number of crimes may run as high as five times the number reported!

Under the bill Nixon signed on August 6, 1973, the States will have to put up only 10 percent matching money to qualify for federal funds for law enforcement, compared to the old rate of 25 percent, thus stepping up the flow of federal aid to States.

In a House speech on June 10, 1970, opposing the concept of LEAA funding of State and local police, Congressman John R. Rarick declared:

"With federal funds necessarily comes federal control. It is utterly ridiculous for any rationally informed person to believe that we can buy personal safety or freedom from crime.

"It is equally ridiculous to believe that we can hand out federal money and not end up with federal control and domination over our local police."

Indeed, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that "it is hardly lack of due process for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes." (Supreme Court, *Wickard vs. Filburn*, 1942.)

Dean St. Dennis, Director of Public Information of the LEAA, is quoted by

Alan Stang in an article in *AMERICAN OPINION* of February 1974 as having told him:

"Of course, LEAA has guidelines for the money. The taxpayers would think it the height of irresponsibility for us to throw money out the window. How can you control money without guidelines? LEAA requires the States to come up with a plan, and requires the States to audit. Nobody forces a police department to take the money. But if it does, it must abide."

The overall plan is to use LEAA to provide large amounts of federal tax money to local police until they are completely dependent upon such aid for operation of their departments. Then, as this happens, increasingly detailed federal guidelines are applied until the federal LEAA is able to establish virtual control of all local police departments.

Thus it is seen that the real purpose of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is not to stop crime but to lay the groundwork for creation of a national police force.

In the feature, "The Right Answers," which appeared in the September 19, 1973, issue of *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* the question was asked: "How many local police departments can be controlled by the LEAA?"

The answer was:

"Some 40,000 police departments, correctional institutions, and courts receive financial aid from the

potential federal Gestapo now called the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Many local police departments rely on this federal money, and thus find themselves bending to every edict issued by the masters of this incipient national police force in order to stay on the pay-off list."

L.E.A.A. FUNDS USED TO BRAINWASH LOCAL POLICE

As police departments across the country become more and more dependent on federal funds, police supervisory personnel are beginning to notice the demoralizing effect which LEAA programs are having on their men.

Gary R. Handy, a former police officer, writing in the June 27, 1973, issue of *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* observed:

"The LEAA is big on 'education' for policemen, providing funds for thousands of police and correction officers to take college courses in the current fads of Liberal sociology.

"It has encouraged local police departments to introduce sensitivity sessions and In-Service Training courses in black history, 'ghetto' psychology, interpersonal relations, and similar subjects -- all taught by local college professors of the usual stripe."

Handy further stated that the LEAA insists upon "lateral entry" for new officers who have received such Liberal training. That is, to rank them above experienced men who have not been conditioned to respond like social workers.

Referring to this type of training, former F.B.I. agent Dan Smoot charged:

"The kind of indoctrination imparted by departments of sociology in many universities will unsuit, rather than improve, a man for effective police work. The thin blue line of police officers who correctly look upon themselves as defenders of society -- and who presently constitute the only real defense of our civilization against barbarism and anarchy -- will gradually vanish.

"Law enforcement leadership will begin to reflect the permissive attitude generally prevalent in the federal courts and federal bureaucracy: the attitude that 'society' and not the criminal is responsible for crime -- that it is not society but the criminal who needs protection."

Former Congressman John G. Schmitz has described sensitivity training as "aimed at destroying the independence, self-confidence, and self-reliance of the individual -- the foundations of both liberty and good government."

Sensitivity training is a well-developed psychological technique whereby a leader of a group promotes each individual's self-criticism or confession and draws each member of the group to criticize each other for the purpose of "self-improvement" through throwing off old values and supposedly becoming more "sensitive" to other people.

The Leftists recognize sensitivity training as so important a revolutionary

tool that since the exposure of civilian "police review boards" as a threat to law enforcement, and their defeat at the polls in several major cities, minority-group agitators have in many cases switched their demands from review boards to the establishment of mandatory sensitivity training for all police officers.

As a consequence of this pressure, sensitivity training for police officers is now being given by many police departments, either under that name or as part of courses on "community relations," "human relations," "inter-group relations," "interpersonal relations," "situation ethics," or "role-playing" sessions.

Writing in *LAW AND ORDER* magazine of November 1967, W. Cleon Skousen, stated:

"From the first, however, one thing disturbed police administrators. Sensitivity training was too much like a one-way street. They found that the police were going to be trained to be sensitive to the feelings, aspirations and frustrations of hoodlums, narcotics addicts, alcoholics, riot-makers, and ex-convicts. But, from all the police could tell, a comparable effort was not going to be made to get criminals, looters, junkies, and rioters to be sensitive to the havoc they were creating in the community.... It was the police, the behavioral scientists said, who were failing to come half-way."

In its "Report on Police," issued in

January 1973, LEAA's National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, informed its readers:

"Seattle, Wash., Dayton, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and Oakland, Calif., have maximized role-playing, small group interaction, video-type critique, and other progressive approaches to understanding human values and problems." (Note: The accurate description would be "undermining" human values.)

The LEAA NEWSLETTER for July 1971 reported on a proposed police-training curriculum which "is designed to provide appropriate balance between skills, techniques, and procedures and the role of law enforcement, intergroup relations, and human behavior that will affect the police officer's performance on the street."

In Dayton, Ohio, one of three LEAA "pilot cities," an application for LEAA money explained that policemen "who will be involved in this program will participate in an awareness program which will be designed to familiarize them with the problems and needs of the urban poor."

In the same LEAA application in Dayton, it is learned that community service officers will be hired, and "will be accepted for this position regardless of arrest records or employment records acquired during their juvenile or formative years...."

Commenting on this Dayton plan, Alan Stang, in an article in the July-August

1972 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION*, stated:

"And this, of course, means that under the scheme the Dayton Police Department is to hire the same people it has been arresting. In fact, after a period of 'personality stabilization,' these same people can become police officers themselves."

In the May 8, 1974, issue of *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS*, Timothy R. Heinan reported on an interview he had with Lt. William Kowalski, community and press-relations officer for the Boulder County Sheriff's Department in Colorado. Heinan quoted Kowalski as saying: "We have quite a bit of federal funding, but not as much as we would like. The LEAA is funding several specific projects."

When asked about sensitivity training courses for police officers, Kowalski replied:

"We have a sensitivity training session for all new recruits. Part of this session includes having male officers stripped of their clothing and tied with their hands behind their backs by female employees."

The purpose for this disgraceful training technique, which is done without the officer's prior knowledge or consent, is so that, according to Kowalski, "he will know what it's like to be raped."

Heinan also interviewed Officer Fred Willoughby who quit his job in order to fight increasing LEAA control of the police in Boulder County.

In the interview, Willoughby declared:

“They’re trying to turn police officers into social workers. The LEAA isn’t concerned about recruiting men who will enforce the law. In fact, they are forcing many departments to lower their standards.”

Previously, in this chapter, reference was made to former Dallas Police Chief Dyson’s statement that: “The new style of policing must be pre-active in nature.”

Former Police Officer Willoughby, when interviewed by Heinan, had this to say about what “pre-active” really means:

“One of the programs now being promoted around the nation is the concept of the ‘pre-active’ force. Basically it amounts to staffing police departments with radicals and convicted felons.

“Among the men hired by Sheriff Fred Leach of Boulder have been a former member of the (Trotskyite Communist) Social Workers Party, an SDS member, a convicted auto thief, and an admitted cocaine user.”

As what is the SDS, one of whose members were hired by Boulder Sheriff Leach? In testimony in February 1966, before the House Committee on Appropriations, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appraised the status of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) as follows: “Communists are actively promoting and participating in the activities of this organization, which is self-described as a group of Liberals and radicals...Its members are most vocal

in condemning the American way of life and our established form of government."

"REGIONALIZING" THE POLICE FOR FEDERAL CONTROL

On February 10, 1972, President Nixon signed Executive Order No. 11647 which then appeared in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* of February 12. There was virtually no comment in the nation's press on this action.

By this Executive Order, the President by a stroke of the pen, divided the United States into ten federal regions to be run by "Federal Regional Councils."

In Executive Order No. 11647, the President decreed:

"There is hereby established a Federal Regional Council for each of the ten standard federal regions. Each Council shall be composed of the directors of the regional offices of the Departments of Labor, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Housing and Urban Development, the Secretarial Representative of the Department of Transportation, and the directors of the regional offices of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the *LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION*. (Emphasis added.)

The "ten standard federal regions" referred to by Nixon were delineated by him in a press release issued by the White House on May 21, 1969. Purporting to "streamline the structure and

processes of federal agencies in the field," the President then gave the alignment for the federal regions as follows: (The city in parentheses is the federal capital of each region.)

REGION I (Boston) - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

REGION II (New York City) - New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

REGION III (Philadelphia) - Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

REGION IV (Atlanta) - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

REGION V (Chicago) - Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

REGION VI (Dallas-Fort Worth) - Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

REGION VII (Kansas City) - Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

REGION VIII (Denver) - Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

REGION IX (San Francisco) - Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada.

REGION X (Seattle) - Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

As can be noted in the foregoing list, in all cases the lines drawn for these federal regions cross State lines, thus to all intents and purposes obliterating

the sovereignty of the States.

Article IV, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution declares:

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government...”

A republican form of government is defined in Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary as one in which “the sovereign power resides in a certain body of the people -- the electorate -- and is exercised by representatives elected by, and responsible to, them.”

Under the Federal Regional Councils proclaimed by President Nixon, government in the ten federal regions would be administered by federal appointed bureaucrats accountable only to Washington, D.C.

Thus Nixon's actions are a clear violation of the U.S. Constitution, according to Article IV, Section 4.

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 1, of the U.S. Constitution stipulates:

“New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.”

Nixon's unilateral establishment of the ten federal regions violates this Clause in the U.S. Constitution inasmuch

as, prior to the issuance of this edict, the President did not obtain the consent of all the State Legislatures concerned, nor of Congress.

* * * * *

Gary R. Handy in his previously-mentioned article stated:

“It is axiomatic, of course, that a conspiracy working to create a dictatorship in America would have to do away with State and local government in favor of regional administrations controlled by the federal government.”

In accordance with that goal, local police agencies would have to be consolidated and managed by regional administrators. That, then, is why when Nixon set up the composition of each of the ten Federal Regional Councils he established by edict, he included the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

In his article, Handy also pointed out:

“When police departments have been consolidated, made dependent on federal money and subject to federal guidelines, the management will be assumed by the regional office of LEAA.

“When that happens, America will have a national police force.”

And, the LEAA is becoming increasingly involved in dishing out taxpayers' dollars to finance programs of merger, consolidation and regionalization

of local police forces.

According to the *LEAA NEWSLETTER* of July 1971:

"Special grants of up to \$75,000 each are available to large counties for projects involving pooling, coordination or consolidation of services on a multi-county or joint government basis. Another \$500,000 was earmarked for State or local programs to merge, consolidate, or integrate police, court, or correctional services now provided by separate jurisdiction; \$500,000 for design of regional police facilities such as training academies or communications centers; and \$750,000 for other programs to consolidate local police services."

Promoting regionalization of all police forces, Clarence Coster, Associate Administrator of LEAA, on March 3, 1971, told a gathering of police chief in Massachusetts:

"Today, in this country, we have 40,235 law-enforcement agencies, ranging from one-man departments to New York City with more than 40,000 police officers.

"This many units form a completely ungovernable body."

What a chilling admission by an LEAA official!

"Ungovernable" by whom? All of those police departments are easily governable by the 40,235 communities they serve.

Commenting on LEAA's Coster's statement, *THE HOUSTON TRIBUNE* of June 10, 1971, had this to say:

"What this official evidently means is that 40,235 law-enforcement agencies are ungovernable by the central government. And that is exactly as it should be.

"Police powers should remain local powers, as they have been historically in this country. This is an essential safeguard against totalitarian power."

As Dan Smoot has observed:

"When a national police force becomes a recognized, accepted, operating reality, it will no longer be ineffective and permissive. It will be ruthlessly efficient and repressive."

Timothy R. Heinan, in his aforementioned article, summed it up this way:

"The object of the game is to finance and encourage permissiveness, then to use the popular outrage to justify further federal control.

"Our police officers will then take their orders from Washington. They will do as they are told, for they will no longer be *our* local police but the agents of a federal Gestapo directed from the ten regional capitals."

And, of course, if the American people permit a national police force to be established, no citizen will be permitted to have a gun in his possession to defend himself and his family against this planned federal tyranny.

CHAPTER XII

LENIENCY OF COURTS TRIGGERS
CRIME RISE

The promoters of gun-control claim that if the guns of law-abiding citizens are confiscated it will reduce crime.

At the same time, these Liberals support a policy of "go soft on the criminal." And, it is because criminals and potential criminals no longer fear the authority of the law that crime continues to rise regardless of the gun-control laws presently on the books.

In the *Mallory* rape case of 1957, the U.S. Supreme Court threw out the use of confessions obtained before arraignment.

On June 13, 1966, in the *Miranda* case, the U.S. Supreme Court, by a 5-4 decision held that before any criminal suspect in police custody can be questioned by the police, he must first be advised (1) that he has the right to remain silent, (2) that anything he says may be used against him, (3) that he is entitled to have a lawyer present with him during questioning, and (4) that if he cannot afford a lawyer, one will be furnished him free of charge.

The Supreme Court further ruled that unless all of the foregoing conditions are met, no confession or evidence obtained during the interrogation can be used

against the suspect.

Commenting on these Supreme Court decisions, Gary Allen in an article in the December 1970 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* stated:

“The Court has contrived ‘new Constitutional rights’ for the accused which have gravely altered evidentiary rules and law-enforcement procedures. Many of the changes have served to make the job of our police officers not only more dangerous but increasingly difficult.”

On May 13, 1974, the Supreme Court threw out wiretap-evidence in cases where federal judges approved the wiretaps on recommendation of a Justice Department executive assistant and not the Attorney General himself. The ruling is expected to invalidate as many as 626 wiretap convictions against federal offenders.

Discussing this ruling, Congressman John R. Rarick stated on May 17:

“Law-enforcement officials across the country were in a state of shock following the unanimous Supreme Court decision to throw out evidence collected against hundreds of defendants because it was obtained through the use of wiretaps. The high court ruled last week that because former Attorney General John Mitchell had neglected to personally sign federal wiretap authorization orders and relegated it to an assistant, the evidence had been obtained illegally and could not be used in court.”

It is now becoming lamentably clear that because of Supreme Court rulings,

lower federal judges are becoming more concerned about the individual rights of criminals than the rights of their victims to be safe from attack.

On March 2, 1974, Congressman John B. Conlan revealed:

"Our criminal-justice system, weakened by Liberal attitudes often favoring the rights of criminals over the rights of law-abiding victims of crime, is currently jailing only three criminals for every 100 major crimes committed throughout the United States. Criminals and potential criminals are very aware of that low batting average."

Congressman John R. Rarick, on May 17, related how a District of Columbia Superior Court judge, Charles W. Halleck, had dismissed charges against two men arrested for burglary, claiming that suitable lawyers could not be found to represent them. Both defendants had prior conviction records, and one was on parole for robbery at the time of his arrest in the burglary case. Attorneys for both men had been appointed by the public defender, since they were declared "indigent." But Judge Halleck said that one of the court-appointed lawyers was overworked with too high a caseload and that the other was "incompetent to handle the case." So, as Congressman Rarick put it: "He promptly turned two criminals loose on the streets of Washington, rather than postpone the cases and arrange bond, as the government prosecutor suggested.

And then the Congressman continued:

“Such a decision reflects a widespread tendency on the part of federal judges to disregard the question of guilt or innocence of the individual charged. Rather, technicalities and judicial fiat are used to circumvent law as written by elected officials, and to defeat the people’s demand for law and order.”

An editorial in the *CHATTANOOGA NEWS-FREE PRESS* in June of 1973 discussed a case then before the State parole board. The facts of the case were:

Four blacks seized a white 17-year-old girl and her boyfriend in his car in the Alton Park-St. Elmo area on August 4, 1960. All four of the blacks raped the girl. Two of them held her while the others made their attacks and then they exchanged roles.

The four defendants were arrested, were tried in criminal court and found guilty. They were sentenced to be electrocuted.

But they were not electrocuted.

The death sentences for all four were reduced to 99 years in prison.

But, according to the editorial, “Three of the defendants already are out, free under five-year parole supervision. The fourth defendant, after having served 13 years, is up for parole.

The editorial concluded:

“The story of how this sentence was watered down is part of the story of why criminals do not believe the law really means business, why they think they can commit serious

crimes and get away with them, why they believe if they are caught, the penalty will be less than it ought to be.

"When juries are required to give terms that do not mean what they say, and when later considerations wipe out any resemblance between the original sentence and punishment meted out, the law-enforcement system falls down."

In a speech in the House of Representatives on August 9, 1972, Congressman Robert L. Sikes stated:

"I feel strongly that the problem which confronts America is one of enforcement of the law and the punishment of criminals, not the passage of additional laws. This applies in the field of gun control as well as elsewhere.

"In 1901 President William McKinley was shot and died a week later. Forty-five days later his assassin died in the electric chair.

"In 1968 Senator Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated. Now, 4 years later, his assassin's sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment and he is seeking a parole."

According to *THE REVIEW OF THE NEWS* of May 22, 1974, a recent Justice Department survey indicated that one of every three federal offenders commits a new crime within two years of his release from prison.

The kidnapping of Patricia Hearst might never have taken place if it had not been for the leniency of the courts.

Miss Hearst was kidnapped from her

Berkeley apartment on February 4, 1974, by two black men and a white woman, members of a terrorist group calling itself the Symbionese Liberation Army. The self-styled "field marshal" of the SLA was Donald L. DeFreeze, who with 5 members of the SLA died in a wild shootout with Los Angeles police which ended when the house occupied by the SLA members was destroyed by fire.

Shortly after the kidnapping, the *SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE* reviewed the criminal record of SLA leader, Donald L. DeFreeze, as follows:

When DeFreeze was sixteen, he was picked up by police for stealing from a parking meter. The charge was dropped.

A month later, auto larceny sent DeFreeze to Elmira Reformatory, but he was treated as a juvenile offender without a permanent record.

In 1965, he was arrested for illegally firing a weapon. The charge was dropped.

That same year in California, DeFreeze was charged with robbery, burglary, and possession of dangerous weapons including a sawed-off shotgun.

This time the "sentence" consisted of no more than the time he spent in jail awaiting a decision by a court.

A short time later, riding a bicycle through a traffic light, DeFreeze was stopped by California police who found a bomb in his pocket and a pistol and a bomb in his bike basket. This, too, resulted in a suspended sentence and

probation.

Scant weeks later, he was again arrested -- this time for carrying a concealed weapon which happened to be stolen -- and freed on probation.

Early in 1969, DeFreeze became involved in a shootout with police and was finally sent to jail. At Soledad Prison, he was assigned to a minimum security section and easily escaped to become the leader of the terrorist SLA.

Such leniency toward habitual criminals is prevalent all over the country -- and it has been planned that way!

It will be recalled that in the previous chapter, Timothy Heinan stated that the plan was to "finance and encourage permissiveness, then to use the popular outrage to justify further federal control," and eventually a national police force controlled by Washington.

* * * * *

Meanwhile, as Liberal courts continue to turn criminals loose to prey on Americans, terrorist gangs are, through theft, building an arsenal of weapons, as will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XIII

URBAN TERRORISTS
GATHERING GUNS

Nationally syndicated columnist Paul Scott warned in his column for May 19, 1970, that: "Black and white militants are stealing automatic weapons and ammunition from federal armories and private gun manufacturers at an alarming rate."

A confidential report to law-enforcement officials issued in September 1973 by the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed that 628,488 guns have been reported as stolen or missing.

With the increase of radical and militant groups throughout the United States in recent years, and their attacks on police, federal authorities are concerned that many of these stolen weapons are being stockpiled by organized militant and revolutionary groups.

Commenting on this FBI report, Paul Scott had this to say:

"Since this reporting system is far from complete, the number of stolen guns is believed to be at least twice that number -- or enough to outfit a number of small guerrilla armies."

THE URBAN GUERRILLA -- "A CLEAR
AND PRESENT DANGER"

The late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned:

"The urban guerrilla is a clear
and present danger -- not to law

enforcement alone, which must directly face his bitter and diabolic violence, but to the entire nation."

Urban guerrilla warfare can be defined as secret and planned activity designed to disrupt and/or terrorize both the government and the citizens. It includes the expropriation of money, guns, and explosives to further its revolutionary goals.

The credo of the urban guerrilla -- that revolution be accomplished by violent and destructive acts of terrorism -- was developed by Carlos Marighella, a former official of the Brazilian Communist Party who broke with the Communists over his insistence that revolution should take place immediately. Marighella authored the "Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla." In his "mini-manual," Marighella instructs:

"Every urban guerrilla can only maintain his existence if he is disposed to kill the police."

This exhortation has traveled from Brazil to the United States and appeared in "The Black Panther" newspaper in California.

According to the *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* of February 1972, one Black Panther Party leader has prepared a detailed manual on terrorist tactics. The manual, which includes instructions on making pipe bombs, time bombs, and self-igniting Molotov cocktails, is being widely circulated in this country.

Another organization issuing instructions to urban guerrillas is the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). An article which appeared in *THE OREGONIAN* of March 3, 1968, included a photograph of a deadly arsenal assembled by Colonel Rex Applegate, an authority on the control of riots. The arsenal, put together by Col. Applegate, consisted of a shotgun with rubber band-operated hammer; a shotgun made from pieces of pipe, a booby trap of the gopher-gun type which is set off by contact with a protruding wand, and a bomb made up of pipe parts and fused. The latter could contain a powder charge and a load of missile.

The parts for these deadly weapons were purchased by Applegate for \$10.60 from a hardware store, and were not difficult to assemble inasmuch as the RAM instructions were written for novices.

The FBI's Annual Report issued on December 12, 1972, revealed that the "Revolutionary Union (RU) has now spread to 10 States....RU members have been accumulating weapons while engaging in firearms and guerrilla warfare training."

According to the FBI Annual Report, "The RU does not conceal its objectives 'to smash the existing state apparatus' (U.S. Government) through organized armed struggle and to establish a new revolutionary organization based upon Marxist-Leninism as developed by Chair-

man Mao Tse-tung."

Still another urban-guerrilla group is the Venceremos organization. Every member of Venceremos is required to learn to operate and service weapons. Its avowed goal is to eliminate "U.S. imperialism" by force of arms -- urban guerrilla warfare -- and to that end, according to the aforementioned FBI bulletin, is "collecting arms and explosives."

Reporting on a seminar conducted in Washington, the *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN* of February 1972 stated that "seminar participants recognized that terrorists in this country are developing a sophisticated para-military capability, and that they have the will to put their schemes into effect."

TERRORISTS STEALING GUNS FROM ARMORIES

On July 4, 1974, a National Guard armory in Compton, Calif., was broken into and an arsenal of machine guns, rifles and ammunition were stolen. Included among the items taken were 96 M-16 rifles, seven M60 machine guns, eight M79 grenade launchers, one .45-caliber automatic pistol, 15 bayonets, 3,360 rounds of .50-caliber bullets, 1,000 rounds of 7.62-caliber bullets, 45 rounds of .45-caliber ammunition, 40 grenades, 16 smoke grenades, 100 riot grenades, and 75 gas masks.

According to the UPI, the theft "may have been the work of a terrorist group,

police said Friday." An AP dispatch describing the magnitude of the theft, termed it "enough weapons and ammunition to outfit a full Army company." Compton Police Sgt. W.H. Williams was quoted as having said: "It is frightening to think that this arsenal would fall into the wrong hands."

Thus, while the Liberals in Congress, and members of the Leftwing-controlled news media push for additional gun-control laws -- including the eventual confiscation of guns owned by law-abiding citizens -- Communist revolutionaries are building up their arsenal by theft, making ready to bring revolution into the streets of America's leading cities.

During a riot, police have their hands full to control and halt concentrated devastation. Thus, they do not have time for roving bands of arsonists, snipers and terrorists in outlying areas.

Further, an armed citizenry, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, provides a back-up force for the police in time of crisis. However, if all privately-owned guns are confiscated by the government, what chance would our local police forces have when standing alone -- as they attempt to defend you and your family against terrorists?

Fortunately, for the future survival of this nation, an increasing number of prominent Americans are realizing the dangers of this sinister drive for gun control -- as will be seen in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XIV

OPPOSITION TO GUN-CONTROL LAWS MOUNTS

As the crime rate continues to soar, it is obvious that present gun-control laws are not working. Additional proposed laws such as the banning and/or confiscation of all privately-owned guns are likewise doomed to fail.

What, then, can be done to put the brakes to the ever-rising crime rate?

Congressman John B. Conlan on March 2, 1974, declared:

“If swift and sure punishment of criminals was the rule rather than the rare exception; if stiff mandatory sentences without the possibility of parole were imposed for felonies committed with guns; if capital punishment was the penalty for brutal crimes; and if our courts would abandon unrealistic ‘go soft on the criminal’ attitudes that make justice a laughingstock among lawbreakers, crime would plummet because criminals would fear the consequences.”

Senator Peter H. Dominick, joined by Senators William E. Brock, III, Carl T. Curtis, Barry Goldwater, Richard S. Schweiker, Ted Stevens, Alan Bible, James L. Buckley, and Henry L. Bellmon, on January 26, 1973, introduced S. 576 “to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to provide for separate offense and consecutive sentencing in felonies involving the

use of a firearm.”

In introducing his bill Senator Dominick stated:

“I have consistently opposed federal efforts with regard to registration of firearms. The wiser strategy is to reach the criminals rather than just dealing with the gun. I offer this bill as an alternative to registration and I am firmly of the opinion that strict criminal penalties will do far more good than will strict registration requirements.”

The bill provides that in federal cases, the use of or carrying a firearm during the commission of a felony creates a separate and distinct chargeable felony, sentencing for which must be imposed consecutively with the sentence imposed for the underlying felony. In other words, the sentence for using or carrying a gun while committing a crime could not run concurrently with the other sentence handed down by the court for the crime itself.

Also, according to the bill, “The execution or imposition of any term of imprisonment imposed under this subsection may not be suspended, and probation may not be granted.”

Commenting on the bill Senator Schweiker said:

“No discretion is left to the courts. No judge can decide on his own that he’ll let a gun-toting criminal out on the streets before his full, separate sentence is served.

“This is the kind of legislation

we urgently need. It protects the rights of law-abiding citizens, but cracks down hard on dangerous criminals."

Similar bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives.

In addition, Congressman Paul Findley on March 28, 1974, introduced a bill which would further tighten up the laws against crime. Citing the rising crime rate, Findley declared that the "increasing propensity of criminals to use guns to commit these crimes indicates that the 1968 gun-control law did not control crime."

And then the Congressman continued:

"The reason is that the strong penalties in the 1968 and 1970 Acts apply only to federal offenses. And it is not a federal crime to rob a store or assault or murder your fellow citizen.

These are generally crimes against the individual 50 States."

Findley then introduced his bill to amend the 1968 Gun Control Act to make it a federal offense to use a gun to commit a crime where such use also violates State law.

Still another approach was taken by Congressman Roman C. Pucinski who, on May 25, 1972, introduced a bill which contained features of both Senator Dominick's bill and that of Congressman Findley. Pucinski's proposal would also prohibit the practice of "plea bargaining" in every crime involving the use of a

firearm. Plea bargaining is the practice used by defense lawyers to get a reduced charge against their client on the promise that the defendant will agree to plead guilty to the reduced charge.

According to the Congressman:

“Governor George Wallace would not have been assaulted had my bill been law. For the young man who shot Governor Wallace had been arrested by the police 2 months earlier on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon.

“In court, the charge against the assailant was reduced from ‘carrying a concealed weapon’ to a simple ‘disorderly conduct’ after the assailant had agreed to plead guilty to the lesser charge.

“Governor Wallace’s assailant walked out of court a free man after paying a meager \$38 fine for his ‘disorderly conduct.’”

HOW WALLACE FEELS ABOUT GUN-CONTROL LAWS

On May 15, 1972, Arthur Bremer fired a series of shots at point-blank range into Governor Wallace as he was campaigning for the presidency in a Maryland shopping center. During the campaign, Wallace strongly voiced opposition to gun-control laws stating that “Restrictive gun legislation, wherever it might be -- at the national level or at the State level -- really in the long run restricts the law-abiding citizen who owns a gun.” After a long and painful recovery from the assassina-

tion attempt, Wallace is still opposed to gun-control laws.

In an interview with Lowell Thomas in the May 1973 issue of *ARGOSY* magazine, Wallace stated:

"Well, if gun controls would take all the guns out of the hands of everybody, I'd be for them. But a man who will shoot you and rob you -- he is violating the law anyway -- so why wouldn't he violate a gun law?

"If you have gun-control laws, you wind up taking guns from people who are law-abiding; and those who don't obey the law -- they can keep right on."

REPEAL THE GUN-CONTROL ACT OF 1968!

Ever since the passage of the Gun Control Act of 1968, Liberals in Congress have attempted to increase federal control of privately-owned guns. These proposals range from bills to have the federal government license all gun owners; to prohibit the sale of "Saturday night specials," and finally, the clincher -- the bill introduced on February 1, 1974, by Congressman Jonathan Bingham to outlaw the private possession of handguns and to confiscate all guns not surrendered to the federal government. The bill also provides for a fine, imprisonment, or both, for anyone failing to turn in his gun or guns.

However, good news for the nation's approximately 50 million firearms owners

is the fact that a move has been started in the Senate and the House to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968. The principal sponsor of the repeal legislation in the Senate is Senator James McClure of Idaho, according to the September 24, 1973, issue of *THE RIGHT REPORT* newsletter of Washington, D.C. A similar measure has been introduced in the House by several Congressmen, including John R. Rarick of Louisiana, William Dickinson of Alabama, Don Fuqua of Florida, James Quillen of Tennessee, John Saylor of Pennsylvania, and others.

Congressman Saylor is quoted in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* of March 1973 as declaring that "until the odious gun-control law is repealed, every legal firearm owned by a private citizen in the nation is in danger of confiscation by a 'Big Brother' federal government."

On February 13, 1974, the Montana Senate and House, by an overwhelming vote, passed a resolution declaring that State's "unalterable opposition to registration and confiscation of firearms."

Senator Frank Church of Idaho, in a Senate speech on March 13, 1974, stated that he had consistently opposed federal gun control in his 18 years in the Senate, stressing instead that this is a field that should be reserved to regulation by State and local governments.

And then the Senator warned:

“To tell the people in Idaho that they cannot possess guns without federal permission is to tell them that they are no longer sovereign. To tell the people of my State that the federal government may step in and force them to be fingerprinted and examined by the police before they may own a gun is simply to ask for open defiance.”

SUMMING UP:

As extensively documented in this book:

Any restrictions on the private ownership of guns is unconstitutional.

When guns are outlawed only outlaws have guns.

Present restrictive gun laws have not halted the ever-increasing rise in the crime rate.

The *real* purpose of proposed gun-confiscation laws is to deprive U.S. citizens of the right of self-defense. Only in this way can a future tyrannical federal government take over this nation and merge the once-free United States of America with the slave empire of Communist Russia.

Therefore, gun control ultimately means people control.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you wish to effectively oppose any future gun-control bills, while at the same time helping to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968, then here are a few suggestions:

There are hundreds of Support Your Local Police Committees now operating throughout the country. As pointed out in this book, the pressure is now on to deprive local communities of control of their police and to convert local police -- via federal funds -- into a federal police force, accountable only to the bureaucrats in Washington. If you wish more information on this activity, write: Support Your Local Police, 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178.

Other organizations opposing gun controls are:

National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, 919 - 18th St. N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006

National Association to Keep and Bear Arms, Inc., 909 N. Central, Medford, Ore. 97501

In order to alert others as to the real meaning of gun-control laws, feel free to use the documented material in this book in writing letters to the editor of your local newspaper. To be effective,

confine each letter to only one aspect of gun-control legislation. Also, use the material in this book when calling in on radio and TV audience-participation "Open Line" shows.

BUY AND DISTRIBUTE EXTRA COPIES

The subject of gun control has such frightening ramifications, as pointed out in this book, that you may wish to buy and distribute extra copies so that the recipients will receive the "whole picture."

If so, it is suggested that copies be sent to the following:

(1) All members of your State Legislature urging that a resolution similar to the one quoted from in the previous chapter be adopted.

(2) Your two Senators and Congressman, together with a note expressing your personal views.

(3) Members of your local city government -- including, most importantly, heads of various local police departments.

(4) Members of local civic and patriotic organizations.

(5) Members of local sporting-gun clubs and businesses serving their needs.

And last, but not least, send or give copies to your friends and neighbors so that they will have these documented facts, and can join in this growing national movement to resist confiscation of the privately-owned guns of law-abiding citizens.

Free Sample Copies Available

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●● TAX FAX pamphlets, which give documented information on specific subjects of national concern and issues coming before Congress for a vote. A list of available TAX FAX pamphlets will be sent free of charge upon request.

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 Houghton, Amory, Jr.
 Houghton, Arthur A., Jr.
 Hovde, Frederick L.
 Hovey, Allan, Jr.
 Hovey, Graham
 Howard, John B.
 Howell, John I.
 Hughes, John
 Hughes, Thomas L.
 Huglin, Henry C.
 Huizenga, John W.
 Humphrey, Hubert H.
 Hunsberger, Warren S.
 Hunter, Clarence E.
 Huntington, Samuel P.

Hurewitz, J.C.
 Hyde, Henry B.
 Hyde, James N.

I

Ikle, Fred C.
 Ireland, R. L., III
 Irwin, John N., II
 Isaacs, Norman E.
 Issawi, Charles
 Iverson, Kenneth R.

J

Jackson, Elmore
 Jackson, William E.
 Jacobs, Norman
 Jacobson, Harold K.
 Jaffe, Sam A,
 James, George F.
 Jamieson, J.K.
 Jansen, Marius B.
 Jastrow, Robert
 Javits, Jacob K.
 Jessup, Alpheus W.
 Jessup, John K.
 Jessup, Philip C.
 Jessup, Philip C., Jr.
 Johnson, Harold K.
 Johnson, Howard W.
 Johnson, James A.
 Johnson, Joseph E.
 Johnson, Robbin S.
 Johnson, Willard R.
 Johnson, W. Thomas, Jr.
 Johnstone, W. H.
 Jones, David J.
 Jones, Gilbert E.
 Jones, Peter T.
 Jones, Thomas V.
 Jordan, Amos A., Jr.
 Jorden, William J.
 Josephson, William

K

Kahin, George MCT.
 Kahn, Herman

Kaiser, Philip M.
 Kalb, Marvin
 Kalinski, Felix A.
 Kamarck, Andrew M.
 Kaminer, Peter H.
 Kane, R. Keith
 Kassof, Allen H.
 Katz, Milton
 Katzenbach, Edward L., Jr.
 Katzenbach, Nicholas De B.
 Kaufmann, William W.
 Kaysen, Carl
 Kearns, Doris
 Keenan, Edward L.
 Kelly, Alfred Orr
 Kelly, George Armstrong
 Kempner, Frederick C.
 Kempner, Maximilian W.
 Kenen, Peter B.
 Keniston, Kenneth
 Kennan, George F.
 Kenney, F. Donald
 Keppel, Francis
 Kern, Harry F.
 Kettaneh, Francis A.
 Kilberg, William J.
 Killefer, Tom
 Kimberly, John R.
 King, James E.
 King, John A., Jr.
 Kintner, William R.
 Kirk, Grayson
 Kirkland, Lane
 Kissinger, Henry A.
 Kitchen, Keffrey C.
 Klaerner, Curtis M.
 Kleiman, Robert
 Klein, Edward
 Knight, Douglas
 Knight, Robert Huntington
 Knoppers, Antonie T.
 Knorr, Klaus
 Knowles, John H.
 Knowlton, William A.
 Knowlton, Winthrop
 Koenig, Robert P.
 Kohler, Foy D.
 Kohler, Walter J.

Kolodziej, Edward A.
 Kooker, Judith L.
 Korbel, Josef
 Korbonski, Andrzej
 Korry, Edward M.
 Kotschnig, Walter M.
 Kraft, Joseph
 Krause, Lawrence B.
 Kreidler, Robert N.
 Kristol, Irving
 Kruidenier, David

L

Labouisse, Henry R.
 Lacy, Alex S.
 Lacy, Dan M.
 Ladejinsky, Wolf
 Laise, Carol C.
 Lake, William A. K.
 Lamontagne, Raymond A.
 Lampert, James B.
 Lamson, Roy, Jr.
 Landry, Lionel
 Lang, Robert E.
 Langer, Paul F.
 Langer, William L.
 Langsam, Walter Consuelo
 Lansdale, Edward G.
 Lansner, Kermit
 Larkin, Arthur E., Jr.
 Larmon, Sigurd S.
 LaRoche, Chester J.
 Larry, R. Heath
 Lary, Hal B.
 Lasswell, Harold D.
 Laukhuff, Perry
 Laybourne, Lawrence E.
 Lazarus, Ralph
 LeBaron, Eugene
 Leddy, John M.
 Lederer, Ivo J.
 Lee, Charles Henry
 Lee, John M.
 Leghorn, Richard S.
 Lehman, John R.
 Lehman, Orin
 Lehrman, Hal
 Leich, John Foster

Leigh, Monroe	Lord, Charles Edwin
Lemnitzer, Lyman L.	Lord, Winston
Leonard, James G.	Loucks, Harold H.
Lerner, Michael	Lovestone, Jay
Leroy, Norbert G.	Lowenfeld, Andreas F.
Leslie, John C.	Lowenstein, James G.
Le Sueur, Lawrence E.	Loy, Frank E.
Levine, Hillel	Lubar, Robert A.
Levine, Irving R.	Lubin, Isador
Levy, Marion J., Jr.	Luce, Charles F.
Levy, Walter J.	Luckey, E. Hugh
Lewis, Flora	Ludt, R. E.
Lewis, John P.	Luke, David L., III
Lieberman, Henry R.	Lyford, Joseph P.
Lilienthal, David E.	Lynch, Edward S.
Lilley, A. Neil	Lynn, James T.
Lincoln, George A.	Lynn, Laurence E., Jr.
Linder, Harold F.	Lyon, E. Wilson
Lindley, Ernest K.	M
Lindquist, Warren T.	McCabe, Thomas B.
Lindsay, Franklin A.	McCance, Thomas
Lindsay, George N.	McCarthy, John G.
Lindsay, John V.	McClintock, Robert M.
Linen, James A.	McCloy, John J.
Lingle, Walter L., Jr.	McCloy, John J., II
Linowitz, Sol M.	McColough, C. Peter
Lipscomb, James S.	McCone, John Alex
Lipscomb, Thomas H.	McCormack, James
Lipset, Seymour Martin	McCracken, Paul W.
Lipson, Leon	McDaniel, Joseph M., Jr.
Lissitzyn, Oliver J.	McDermott, Walsh
Little, David	McDougal, Myres S.
Lockard, Derwood W.	McFarland, Ross A.
Locke, Edwin A., Jr.	McGee, Gale W.
Lockwood, John E.	McGhee, George C.
Lockwood, Manice	McGiffert, David E.
de Forest, 3rd	McHenry, Donald F.
Lockwood, William W.	McKay, Vernon
Lodge, George C.	McKee, James W., Jr.
Lodge, Henry Cabot	McKeever, Porter
Loeb, John L.	McKinney, Robert M.
Loft, George	McLaughlin, Donald H.
Long, Franklin A.	McLean, Donald H., Jr.
Longstreet, Victor M.	McLean, John G.
Loomis, Alfred L.	McNamara, Robert S.
Loomis, Henry	McNeill, Robert L.
Loos, A. William	McPherson, Harry C.

McQuade, Lawrence C.	Meyer, Charles A.
MacArthur, Douglas II	Meyer, Cord, Jr.
MacChesney, A. Brunson, -III	Meyer, John M., Jr.
MacDonald, Gordon J.	Meyer, John R.
MacDonald, J. Carlisle	Meyerson, Martin
MacEachron, David W.	Mickelson, Sig
MacGregor, Ian K.	Milbank, Robbins
MacIver, Murdoch	Millard, Mark J.
MacLaury, Bruce K.	Miller, Francis P.
Machold, William F.	Miller, J. Irwin
Macomber, John D.	Miller, William J.
Macomber, William B., Jr.	Mills, Bradford
Maffry, August	Mladek, Jan V.
Mallory, George W.	Model, Leo
Mallory, Walter H.	Moe, Sherwood
Malmgren, Harald B.	Molina, Edgar R.
Manning, Bayless	Mondale, Walter F.
Manning, Robert J.	Montias, J. Michael
Mansager, Felix N.	Moore, Ben T.
Manshel, Warren Demian	Moore, George S.
Marcy, Carl	Moore, Maurice T.
Mark, David E.	Moore, Paul, Jr.
Mark, Julius	Moore, Walden
Markel, Lester	Moore, William T.
Marron, Donald B.	Moose, Richard M.
Marshall, Burke	Morgan, Cecil
Marshall, C. Burton	Morgan, George A.
Martin, Edwin M.	Morgan, Henry S.
Martin, Malcolm W.	Morgan, Thomas E.
Martin, William McC., Jr.	Morgenstern, Oskar
Martinuzzi, Leo S., Jr.	Morgenthau, Hans J.
Marvel, William W.	Morley, James W.
Masten, John E.	Morris, Grinnell
Mathews, Edward J.	Morrisett, Lloyd N.
Mathias, Charles McC., Jr.	Morse, David A.
Mattison, Graham D.	Morse, Edward L.
May, Ernest R.	Morse, F. Bradford
Mayer, Gerald M.	Morse, Kenneth P.
Mayer, Gerald M., Jr.	Morton, Louis
Meagher, Robert F.	Moyers, Bill D.
Neck, John F.	Mudd, Henry T.
Menke, John R.	Muir, Malcolm
Merchant, Livingston T.	Mulford, David C.
Merrillat, H.C.L.	Mulholland, William D.
Netcalf, George R.	Muller, Steven
Metzger, Merman A.	Munger, Edwin S.
Meyer, Albert J.	Munoz-Marin, Luis

Munroe, George B.
 Munroe, Vernon, Jr.
 Munyan, Winthrop R.
 Murden, Forrest D., Jr.
 Murphy, Grayson M.P.
 Murphy, Grayson M.P.
 Murphy, J. Morden
 Murphy, Robert D.
 Muse, Martha T.
 Muskie, Edmund S.

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Nagorski, Zygmunt, Jr.
 Nason, John W.
 Nathan, Robert R.
 Neal, Alfred C.
 Nelson, Clifford C.
 Nelson, Fred M.
 Nelson, Merlin E.
 Neustadt, Richard E.
 Newburg, Andre W.G.
 Newhouse, John
 Newman, Richard T.
 Newton, Quigg, Jr.
 Nichols, Calvin J.
 Nichols, Thomas S.
 Nichols, William I.
 Nielsen, Waldemar A.
 Nimitz, Chester W., Jr.
 Nimetz, Matthew
 Nitze, Paul H.
 Nolte, Richard H.
 Nolting, Frederick E., Jr.
 Norstad, Lauris
 Notestein, Frank W.
 Novak, Michael
 Noyes, Charles Phelps
 Noyes, W. Albert, Jr.
 Nye, Joseph S.

O

Oakes, John B.
 O'Connor, Roderic L.
 Oelman, R.S.
 Ogden, Alfred
 Oksenberg, Michel
 O'Leary, James J.

Oliver, Covey T.
 Olmstead, Cecil J.
 Olson, Lawrence
 Olson, William C.
 Olvey, Lee D.
 O'Neill, Michael J.
 Oppenheimer, Franz M.
 Osborne, Lithgow
 Osborne, Stanley De J.
 Osgood, Robert E.
 Ostrander, F. Taylor, Jr.
 Overby, Andrew N.
 Owen, Henry

P

Pace, Frank, Jr.
 Packard, George R.
 Paffrath, Leslie
 Page, Howard W.
 Page, John H.
 Page, Walter H.
 Paley, William S.
 Palfrey, John G.
 Palmer, Norman D.
 Palmieri, Victor H.
 Pantzer, Kurt F.
 Park, Richard L.
 Parker, Daniel
 Parker, Philo W.
 Parsons, John C.
 Passin, Herbert
 Patterson, Ellmore C.
 Patterson, Frederick D.
 Patterson, Gardner
 Patterson, Herbert P.
 Patterson, Hugh B., Jr.
 Paul, Norman S.
 Paul, Roland A.
 Payne, Frederick B.
 Payne, Samuel B.
 Pearce, William R.
 Peardon, Thomas P.
 Pearson, John E.
 Pedersen, Richard F.
 Pelgrift, Kathryn C.
 Pell, Claiborne
 Penfield, James K.

Pennoyer, Robert M.
 Perera, Guido R.
 Peretz, Don
 Perkins, Courtland D.
 Perkins, James A.
 Perkins, Roswell B.
 Perry, Hart
 Petersen, Gustav H.
 Petersen, Howard C.
 Peterson, Peter G.
 Petschek, Stephen R.
 Petty, John R.
 Pfaff, William W., III
 Philip, Nicholas W.
 Phillips, Christopher H.
 Phleger, Herman
 Picker, Harvey
 Piel, Gerard
 Pierce, William C.
 Piercy, George T.
 Pierotti, Roland
 Pierre, Andrew J.
 Pifer, Alan
 Pincus, Lionel I.
 Pincus, Walter H.
 Piquet, Howard S.
 Place, John B. M.
 Plank, John N.
 Platig, E. Raymond
 Platt, Jonas M.
 Platten, Donald C.
 Plimpton, Calvin H.
 Plimpton, Francis T.P.
 Pogue, L. Welch
 Polk, Judd
 Polk, William R.
 Pool, Ithiel DeSola
 Poor, J. Sheppard
 Posvar, Wesley W.
 Potter, Robert S.
 Power, Philip H.
 Power, Thomas F., Jr.
 Powers, Joshua B.
 Praeger, Frederick A.
 Pratt, H. Irving
 Price, Don K.
 Prizer, John B.
 Probst, George E.

Pulling, Edward
 Pusey, Nathan M.
 Putnam, George E., Jr.
 Putzell, Edwin J., Jr.
 Pye, Lucian W.

Q

Quester, George H.
 Quigg, Philip W.

R

Rabi, Isidor I.
 Radway, Laurence I.
 Ranis, Gustav
 Rashish, Myer
 Rathjens, George W.
 Ravenal, Earl C.
 Ravenholt, Albert
 Ray, George W., Jr.
 Read, Benjamin H.
 Redmon, E. Hayes
 Reed, Joseph V., Jr.
 Reed, Philip D.
 Reeves, Jay B. L.
 Regan, Donald T.
 Rehm, John B.
 Reid, Ogden R.
 Reid, Whitelaw
 Reischauer, Edwin O.
 Resor, Stanley R.
 Reston, James B.
 Reuss, Henry S.
 Revelle, Roger
 Rey, Nicholas A.
 Reynolds, Lloyd G.
 Rheinsteins, Alfred
 Rhinelander, John B.
 Rhodes, John B., Jr.
 Rice, Emmett
 Rich, John H., Jr.
 Richardson, Arthur Berry
 Richardson, David B.
 Richardson, Elliot L.
 Richardson, John, Jr.
 Richardson, Richard W.
 Ridgway, Matthew B.
 Reigelman, Harold
 Rielly, John E.

- Ries, Hans A.
 Riesel, Victor
 Ripley, S. Dillon, 2nd
 Robbins, Donald G., Jr.
 Roberts, Chalmers M.
 Roberts, Walter Orr
 Robinson, Charles W.
 Robinson, James D., III
 Robinson, Olin C.
 Roche, John P.
 Rockefeller, David
 Rockefeller, John D., 3rd
 Rockefeller, Nelson A.
 Rockefeller, Rodman C.
 Rockhill, Victor E.
 Rodriguez, Vincent A.
 Rogers, David E.
 Rogers, William D.
 Roosa, Robert V.
 Roosevelt, Kermit
 Root, Oren
 Rose, Frederick P.
 Rosenfield, Patricia L.
 Rosengarten, Adolph G., Jr.
 Rosenthal, A. M.
 Rosenwald, William
 Rosin, Axel G.
 Ross, Roger
 Ross, T. J.
 Rostow, Eugene V.
 Rostow, Walt W.
 Roth, William M., Jr.
 Roth, William V., Jr.
 Rouse, Robert G.
 Rowen, Henry S.
 Rubin, Seymour J.
 Ruebhausen, Oscar M.
 Ruina, J. P.
 Rush, Kenneth
 Rusk, Dean
 Russell, T. W., Jr.
 Rustow, Dankwart A.
 Ryan, John T., Jr.
- S**
- Safran, Nadav
 Salisbury, Harrison E.
 Salomon, Irving
 Saltzman, Charles E.
 Salzman, Herbert
 Samuels, Nathaniel
 Sargeant, Howland W.
 Sawyer, John E.
 Scalapino, Robert A.
 Scali, John A.
 Schacht, Henry B.
 Schachter, Oscar
 Schaetzel, J. Robert
 Schelling, Thomas C.
 Schiff, Frank W.
 Schiff, John M.
 Schiller, A. Arthur
 Schilling, Warner R.
 Schlesinger, Arthur, Jr.
 Schmidt, A.W.
 Schmidt, Herman J.
 Schmoker, J. Benjamin
 Schneider, Jan
 Schorr, Daniel L.
 Schuyler, C.V.R.
 Schwab, William B.
 Schwartz, Harry
 Schwartz, Frederick A.O., Jr.
 Schwebel, Stephen M.
 Scott, John
 Scott, Stuart N.
 Scoville, Herbert, Jr.
 Seaborg, Glenn T.
 Seabury, Paul
 Seagrave, Norman P.
 Seamans, Robert C., Jr.
 Sedwitz, Walter J.
 Seibold, Frederick C., Jr.
 Seitz, Frederick
 Seligman, Eustace
 Seymour, Whitney North
 Shapiro, Eli
 Shapiro, Isaac
 Shaplen, Robert
 Sharp, Walter R.
 Shayne, Herbert M.
 Shearer, Warren W.
 Sheehan, Vincent

Sheeline, Paul C.	Spain, James W.
Sheffield, James R.	Spang, Kenneth M.
Sheldon, Eleanor Bernert	Spencer, John H.
Shepherd, Mark, Jr.	Spencer, William C.
Sherry, George L.	Spiegel, Harold R.
Shirer, William L.	Spiro, Herbert J.
Shishkin, Boris	Spofford, Charles M.
Shriver, R. Sargent, Jr.	Sprague, Robert C.
Shulman, Marshall D.	Stackpole, Stephen H.
Shuster, George N.	Staley, Eugene
Shute, Benjamin R.	Stamas, Stephen
Silk, Leonard S.	Stanley, Timothy W.
Silvers, Robert B.	Stanton, Frank
Silvert, K.H.	Staples, Eugene S.
Simons, Howard	Stassen, Harold E.
Sims, Albert G.	Steadman, Richard C.
Singer, Ronald L.	Stebbins, James H.
Sisco, Joseph J.	Stebbins, Richard P.
Skolnikoff, Eugene B.	Steel, Ronald
Slater, Joseph E.	Stein, Eric
Slawson, John	Stein, Howard
Sloane, Ann B.	Steinbruner, John D.
Slocombe, Walter B.	Steiner, Daniel
Slocum, John J.	Stephens, Claude O.
Smith, Carleton Sprague	Sterling, J.E. Wallace
Smith, Datus C., Jr.	Sterling, Richard W.
Smith, David S.	Stern, Fritz
Smith, Gaddis	Stern, H. Peter
Smith, Gerard C.	Stevens, Charles R.
Smith, Horace H.	Stevenson, John R.
Smith, Richard Mills	Stevenson, William E.
Smith, Robert W.	Stewart,
Smith, W. Mason	Robert McLean
Smithies, Arthur	Stilwell, Richard G.
Smyth, Henry DeW.	Stoddard, George D.
Sohn, Louis B.	Stoessinger, John G.
Solbert, Peter O.A.	Stone, Donald C.
Solomon, Anthony M.	Stone, Jeremy J.
Solomon, Robert	Stone, Robert G., Jr.
Sommers, Davidson	Stone, Shepard
Sonne, Christian R.	Straka, Jerome A.
Sonnenfeldt, Helmut	Stratton, Julius A.
Sorensen, Theodore C.	Straus, Donald B.
Soth, Lauren K.	Straus, Jack I.
Soubry, Emile E.	Straus, Oscar S.
Southard, Frank A., Jr.	Straus, R. Peter
Spaatz, Carl A.	Straus, Ralph I.

Straus, Robert K.
 Strauss, Simon D.
 Strausz-Hupe, Robert
 Strayer, Joseph R.
 Sullivan, William H.
 Sulzberger, C.L.
 Sunderland, Jack B.
 Surrey,

Walter Sterling
 Sutton, Francis X.
 Swearer, Howard R.
 Swing, John Temple
 Swinton, Stanley M.
 Symington, W. Stuart

T

Talbot, Phillips
 Tanham, George K.
 Tannenwald,
 Theodore, Jr.
 Taubman, William
 Tavoulareas, William P.
 Taylor, Arthur R.
 Taylor, George E.
 Taylor, Maxwell D.
 Teitelbaum, Michael S.
 Tennyson, Leonard B.
 Thayer, Robert H.
 Thomas, Evan
 Thompson, Earle S.
 Thompson, Kenneth W.
 Thomson, James C., Jr.
 Thorp, Willard L.
 Tillman, Seth P.
 Timberlake, Clare H.
 Tobin, James
 Todaro, Michael P.
 Tomlinson, Alexander
 Topping, Seymour
 Townsend, Edward
 Trager, Frank N.
 Train, Russell E.
 Traphagen, J.C.
 Travis, Martin B., Jr.
 Trees, James F.
 Trezise, Philip H.
 Triffin, Robert

Trippe, Juan Terry
 Trowbridge, Alexander
 Truman, David B.
 Tucher, H. Inton
 Tuchman, Barbara
 Tuck, Edward Hallam
 Turkevich, John
 Turner, Stansfield
 Tuthill, John W.
 Tweedy, Gordon B.

U

Ullman, Richard H.
 Ulmer, Alfred C., Jr.
 Upgren, Arthur R.
 Urfer, Richard P.
 Usher, William R.
 Uzielli, Giorgio

V

Vaky, Viron P.
 Valentine, Alan
 Vance, Cyrus R.
 Van Dusen, Henry P.
 Van Slyck, DeForest
 Van Vlierden, Constan
 Vernon, Raymond
 Vila, George R.
 Volcker, Paul A.
 Von Klemperer, Alfred
 Von Mehren, Robert B.

W

Wagley, Charles W.
 Wahl, Nicholas
 Wait, Richard
 Walker, A. Lightfoot
 Walker, G.R.
 Walker, George G.
 Walker, Joseph, Jr.
 Wallace, Martha R.
 Wallich, Henry C.
 Wallis, Gordon T.
 Waltz, Kenneth N.
 Ward, Chester
 Ward, F. Champion
 Ward, Robert E.

- Warfield, Ethelbert
 Warner, Rawleigh, Jr.
 Warnke, Paul C.
 Washburn, Abbott M.
 Wasson, Donald
 Watson, Arthur K.
 Watson, Craig M.
 Watson, Thomas J., Jr.
 Watts, John H., 3rd
 Wauchope, George
 Weaver, Charles H.
 Weaver, George L.P.
 Webster, Bethuel M.
 Wehrle, Leroy S.
 Weiner, Myron
 Weisskopf, Victor F.
 Welander, Robert O.
 Welch, Leo D.
 Wells, Herman B.
 Wells, Richard C.
 Wernimont, Kenneth
 Wessell, Nils Y.
 West, Robert LeRoy
 Westmoreland, W.C.
 Westphal, Albert C.F.
 Wharton, Clifton, R., Jr.
 Wheeler, Oliver P.
 Whidden, Howard P.
 Whipple, Taggart
 Whitaker, Arthur P.
 White, Frank X.
 White, Theodore H.
 Whiting, Allen S.
 Whitman, Marinva Von
 Neumann
 Whitney, John Hay
 Whitridge, Arnold
 Wiesner, Jerome B.
 Wilbur, Brayton, Jr.
 Wilbur, C. Martin
 Wilcox, Francis O.
 Wilcox, Robert B.
 Wilcox, Wayne A.
 Wilds, Walter W.
 Wilhelm, Harry E.
 Wilkins, Roger W.
 Wilkinson, Theodore L.
 Williams, Franklin H.
 Williams, Haydn
 Williams, Langbourne M.
 Willits, Joseph H.
 Wilmerding, Lucius, Jr.
 Wilson, Carroll L.
 Wilson, Donald M.
 Wilson, John D.
 Wimpfheimer, Jacques D.
 Wingate, Henry S.
 Winslow, Richard S.
 Winton, David J.
 Wofford, Harris L.
 Wohlstetter, Albert
 Wohlstetter, Roberta
 Wolf, Charles, Jr.
 Wolfe, Thomas W.
 Wood, Harleston R.
 Wood, Thomas A.
 Woodbridge, Henry S.
 Woodcock, Leonard
 Woolley, Knight
 Wriggins, W. Howard
 Wright, Jerauld
 Wriston, Henry M.
 Wriston, Walter B.
 Wurf, Jerry
 Wyle, Frederick S.
 Wyzanski, Charles E., Jr.
- Y**
- Yarmolinsky, Adam
 Yergin, Daniel
 Yntema, Theodore O.
 Yost, Charles W.
 Young, Edgar B.
 Young, John M.
 Young, Stephen B.
 Young, T. Cuyler
 Youngman, William S.
 Yudkin, Richard A.
- Z**
- Zagoria, Donald S.
 Zimmerman, Edwin M.
 Zorthian, Barry
 Zurcher, Arnold J.

DO YOU KNOW . . .

- That all handgun-banning proposals are patently unconstitutional?
- That facts and figures prove conclusively that present gun-control laws have failed to stop the ever-increasing crime rate?
- How easy it is for criminals to put together lethal weapons from readily-available materials?
- That expensive handguns, legally owned by law-abiding citizens, would be outlawed if the bill in Congress banning cheap "Saturday night specials" is passed?
- That one prime purpose of all gun-banning proposals currently before Congress is to destroy local control of police and establish a national police force controlled by Washington, D.C.?
- That there is presently a bill before Congress to confiscate all privately-owned guns, providing not only hefty fines but also jail terms to all Americans who fail to surrender their legally-owned guns?
- And finally, what is the sinister purpose of this long-planned plot to disarm American citizens?

The answers are in this book!